

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

Copyright 1919 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1919

Sixteen
Pages

VOL. XI, NO. 235

BUSINESS MEN SAY MEXICO IS MAKING TRADE PROGRESS

Importing and Exporting Firms of
San Francisco Testify to an
Improvement in the Commer-
cial Affairs of the Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—In
view of widespread reports that are
being made throughout the country to
the effect that business conditions in
Mexico are demoralized and are rapidly
growing worse, about 20 leading
importing and exporting firms of San
Francisco who are doing business in
that country, dealing in various lines
of staple products, have just made
affidavits to the effect that business
conditions in the Mexican Republic
have been growing better for some
time and are in a condition that is far
from that described by the press re-
ports. These affidavits also throw
light on the nature and extent of the
commercial expansion that is now
going forward in Mexico.

Swissman, Wormser & Co. say: "We
take pleasure in stating that our
business dealings with the merchants
of the Republic of Mexico are entirely
satisfactory and the volume appears
to be on the increase. Our representa-
tives in Mexico states that as far as
he has occasion to observe, conditions
are tranquil and secure, which state-
ment seems to be borne out by the
fact that all of our shipments reach
their respective destinations complete
and in good order."

Mining Properties Not Disturbed

Daniel M. Burns, president and
general manager of The San Dimas
Company, a former candidate for the
United States Senate and well known
in the western section of the United
States, says: "Our company, the Mexi-
can Candelaria Company, has been
engaged in the mining and mercantile
business at San Dimas, Durango, and
at San Ignacio, and Contra Estaca,
Sinaloa, Mexico, for about 35 years.
We have operated continuously dur-
ing all of that period. Our mining
properties were not disturbed in their
operations during the revolutionary
period. I consider the Mexican situa-
tion very much improved, and believe
that the present administration is
fully able to control the disturbances
that are occurring."

Statements made by other concerns
are as follows: L. Dinkelspiel Com-
pany, Inc.: "Regarding our experience
with accounts in Mexico we wish to
state that for the past three months
our business has materially increased
and orders for the past month have
been received in more satisfactory
shape than usual. Payments of our
accounts have been prompt and our
financial experience has been very
satisfactory, indeed. We are shipping
goods in large amounts to responsible
accounts, and we now do business in
that country without hesitation."
Alberto Scott & Co.: "As far as we
are concerned, and have been able to
ascertain from other firms, collec-
tions in Mexican business have been
very satisfactory. We handle a great
many accounts and advance freights
and consular fees, and during the 15
years our firm has been in existence
we have suffered no loss from these
advances, but on the contrary, they
have always been promptly paid. We
feel certain that exports are in-
creasing."

Shipments and Payments Prompt

Hammer & Co.: "Our business in
Mexico continues without interruption
of any sort."
Matton & Co.: "In our capacity as
customhouse brokers, we find that
shipping to and from Mexican ports
of the Pacific coast has considerably
increased during the last 12 months."
Thannhauser & Co.: "Our experi-
ence proves that business with Mexico
has materially increased and a better
understanding of mutual interest ex-
ists notwithstanding the casual small
disturbances, which in our opinion are
chiefly of a banitory character, and
we hope to anticipate a further im-
provement. Collections are good."

Maldonado & Co.: "It is our opinion
that the commercial situation in Mex-
ico is rapidly improving, as we have
been receiving more voluntary or mail
orders than formerly."

Ben. Padilla & Co.: "Exportation to
Mexico has increased. We have been
shipping constantly automobiles, trac-
tors, small ice plants, fuel oils, struc-
tural iron, agricultural implements,
tools, etc. We have shipped very little
provisions, but this is simply due to
the fact that prices in Mexico are
lower than those in the United States.
We have received remittances of
funds with absolute regularity along
the whole coast where we do our prin-
cipal business. While there are no
banks in the Republic, there are sol-
vent private banking houses which
control the exchange situation, charg-
ing a moderate premium. The ship-
ment of merchandise is also very
prompt. From our point of view, the
commercial situation in Mexico is
greatly improved."

Increase in Export Business

The Zellerbach Paper Company: "In
regard to the export business in paper
and cardboard between this port and
the Republic of Mexico, we are pleased
to state that during the last six months
our business has increased materially
and the outlook is for further improve-

ment. We have had no difficulty in the
matter of remittances."
The American Finance & Commerce
Company: "Within the last two or
three months we have established di-
rect communication and appointed
agencies in most of the leading com-
mercial centers of the neighboring
republic. A considerable demand ex-
ists for United States products and
also for Oriental goods. We find that
Japanese competition, with direct
shipments to Mexican ports, is already
an important factor."

ANTI-BOLSHEVIST UNION IS FORMED

Three Organizations Join Forces,
According to Socialist Escaped
From Russia, Who Says Their
Policy Is to Support Koltchak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Three considerable organizations in
Russia have united against the Bol-
sheviki, according to a report which
has been received here from G. A.
Alexinski, Socialist and revolutionary
member of the second Duma, who
escaped from Russia recently after 10
months' imprisonment by the Bol-
sheviki. They are the League of Russia's
Regeneration, the National Center and
the Committee of Public Men, repre-
senting all groups, from Octobrists to
Social Revolutionaries.

Mr. Alexinski states that the policy
of these bodies is to support Admiral
Koltchak, with whom they are in reg-
ular communication through couriers.
Those who are not with Koltchak, they
urge, are with Lenin. In a printed
proclamation recently sent out by the
Social Democrats in Petrograd, it was
declared that any government would
be preferable to the present one.

"The prestige of Koltchak continues
to grow among the workmen," says
Mr. Alexinski's report, "and a sure
sign of their bitter discontent is the
unending commotion among the hands
in works and factories."

Industries Said to Be Ruined
"The economic measures of the Bol-
shevist Government have completely
ruined the larger industries and opera-
tions have ceased at most of the mills
and works. There are now only 2,000-
000 workmen left out of 10,000,000.
Two-thirds of the industrial prole-
tariat of Petrograd has disappeared."

"This," says Mr. Alexinski, "ought
to be made known to all Socialist
parties and syndicalist organizations
of Europe and America in order that
the Bolshevik régime may be properly
weighed in the balance with respect
to the interests of the organized prole-
tariat. Bolshevism has not benefited
the real and true proletariat, but only
the rascally proletariat; Bolshevism
is not proletarian socialism, but a
socialism of rascality."

"Anti-Bolshevik movements of
workers at the works of Putilov at
Petrograd, at Bryansk, Moscow, Tula,
Yaroslavl and Sormov were stifled by
violent methods of repression."
"Several thousand men of the works
of the Moscow-Warsaw Railway were
discharged on account of a strike.
At Tula an entire conference of work-
men were arrested. At the Putilov
works in Petrograd, the workmen
hurled bombs at the Bolshevik police
agents who came to arrest their
leaders."

Syndicalists Damaged
Before Mr. Alexinski left Moscow
on April 3 he managed an important
section of the general labor federa-
tion (All Russian Council of Profes-
sional Unions of Workmen.) He is
therefore able to state that the Rus-
sian syndicalist movement has been
enormously damaged by the Bol-
sheviki, and that the syndicates, instead
of a rampant part of the struggle for
the interests of the working masses,
have become simply bureaucratic offi-
cers serving the interests of the gov-
erning clique.

"Relations between the Bolsheviks
and the peasantry are no better than
those between the Bolsheviks and the
workmen. Not long ago a certain
Smidovich was sent into the Volga
region to inquire into the causes of
peasant disorders, during which the
premises occupied by soviets were
set fire to in a whole series of locali-
ties while the delegates were in sit-
ing. A rising against the soviet au-
thorities which took place about three
weeks ago in the Province of
Tver was especially serious. This
was in the Begets district, where
1000 peasants protested against Bol-
shevist rule. A Bolshevik punitive
expedition was sent there and the
protesting peasants were plundered,
flogged and shot."

REPUBLICAN IDEAS CONDEMNED IN AFRICA

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
BLOEMFONTEIN, Union of South
Africa (Saturday).—The South Afri-
can Party Congress on Friday unani-
mously adopted a resolution condemn-
ing Republican propaganda and stating
that any reunion of the party with Na-
tionalists must be made conditional
on the maintenance of the Act of the
Union and on cooperation with the
Union of European Races.
The fact that the resolution was
passed unanimously in a Nationalist
stronghold is regarded as distinctly
significant.

NEW GOVERNMENT IS ANTI-BOLSHEVIST

Message to Russian Liberation
Committee in London States
Northwestern Russian Govern-
ment Has Formulated Program

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday).—A
Helsingfors message to the Russian
Liberation Committee in London states
that the newly formed northwestern



Scene of latest anti-Bolshevik success

Map shows Lake Elton where junction has been effected of Admiral
Koltchak's and General Denikin's troops; also places on western front just
captured from the Bolsheviks.

Russian Government has formulated,
and will shortly publish, a program in
which it declares against bolshevism
and reaction alike, recognizes the
complete equality of all citizens, guar-
antees all civil liberties and states
that the all-Russian power is to be
based on a democratic foundation.
Should the immediate convening of
the Constituent Assembly prove im-
possible, a regional National Assem-
bly must be convened in Petrograd
after the liberation of the provinces of
Petrograd and Pskoff.

The different nationalities, the mes-
sage continues, are to form parts of
a united Russia on a federative or
autonomous basis, according to their
choice. Administration of zemstvos
and municipalities are to be organized
democratically. Until the Constituent
Assembly solves the agrarian prob-
lem, the rural population is to retain
the land. The eight-hour working day,
government control over production
and regulations for safeguarding labor
are to be introduced.

Finally, as a condition of common
action against Petrograd, Estonia de-
mands the recognition of her inde-
pendence by the entente.

Anti-Bolshevik Reaction in Norway

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Sunday).—
A reaction against the Bolshevik
creed is manifesting itself in Norway,
where at first bolshevism gained a
considerable foothold. Six great syn-
dicates of syndicalist workmen have
decided to rejoin the old Socialistic
Party.

Junction of Forces Near Lake Elton

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
EKATERINODAR, Russia (Sunday).—
General Wrangle's troops have
reached the Ural Cossacks, which
means that Admiral Koltchak and
General Denikin have joined forces
near Lake Elton.

Details of Bolshevik Defeat

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday).—
A Warsaw message gives further de-
tails of the Bolshevik defeat by the
Poles, who captured a Bolshevik brig-
ade, including General Grigorieff and
his staff, and have occupied Slutsk
and the whole of the Slutsk line. As
a result of the fall of Rovno all the
Vilna-Rovno-Brody Railway is in
Polish hands.

Bolshevik Advance Claimed

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday).—A
Moscow wireless message claims that
on the Estonian front the Bolsheviks
have occupied a position 16 miles
southeast of Pskoff and also claims
successes in the region of Astrakhan
against General Denikin.

Protest From Ukrainian Mission

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday).—The
Ukrainian diplomatic mission in Lon-

don has drawn the attention of the
Foreign Office to the fact that Gen-
eral Denikin is treating that part of
the territory of the Ukraine which he
has occupied as a part of Russia and
states that his conduct is estranging
the Ukrainians both within and with-
out the territory occupied. As only
the river Dnieper now separates the
forces of General Denikin and Gen-
eral Petlura in some places, and as
both are making for Kiev the mission
is apprehensive of the possibility of a
conflict. The mission, therefore,
hopes that the British Government,
which shares General Denikin's re-
sponsibility to the extent of the sup-
port it affords him, will intervene and
allot General Denikin his particular
sphere of activity, so that the Ukra-
inian territory, liberated from

EFFECT OF STRIKING OUT JAPAN'S TITLE

Feeling in Washington Grows
Stronger That Senate Com-
mittee's Action on Shantung
Has Improved Treaty Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—What effect will the action of the
Senate Foreign Relations Committee
on Saturday in striking out Japan's
title to Shantung have upon the rati-
fication of the treaty?

That is the question that officials
and laymen have been asking since the
vote of 9 to 8 in favor of the amend-
ment of Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Sen-
ator from Massachusetts, to strike out
"Japan" and substitute for it "China"
wherever the word occurred in Ar-
ticles 156, 157 and 158, was taken on
Saturday, one Republican, Porter J.
McCumber, Senator from North Dak-
ota, voting with the Democrats.

The feeling has grown stronger over
Sunday that this action has simplified
matters and made the outlook more
hopeful for the ratification of the
treaty. In the first place, it has, for
the time being, definitely disposed of
Shantung. The mistrust, the resent-
ment, the searchings and the bicker-
ings are ending by a clear-cut de-
claration of the decision of the majority.
The matter is now ready for presenta-
tion to the Senate; and, since Shan-
tung was the most mooted question
and was more widely known than any
of the other features to which more or
less objection has been made, it really
means that a long step forward has
been taken toward the final disposi-
tion of the treaty.

It is held by experienced members
of the Senate that the "irreconcilables"
have shot their bolt and that they will
make less showing in the Senate than
they have been able to do in the com-
mittee. They asserted last evening
that they would go ahead with their
program, but they refused to predict
what would happen.

Documents Asked From President

The committee, on motion of John
Sharp Williams (D.), Senator from
Mississippi, instructed the chairman to
ask the President for the treaty with
Poland signed June 26, two agree-
ments regarding the Rhine section to
which the United States was a party
and such information as may now be
available about the treaties now under
negotiation with Austria, Hungary,
Bulgaria and Turkey.

The radicals declare that it rests
with the President as to how early
the treaty may be reported to the
Senate, as they intend to wait until
the President's reply has been re-
ceived. The information that has
been asked for will include the amount
Germany is to pay for reparation and
a protocol containing 13 articles
signed by the United States,
Great Britain, France, Belgium and
Germany.

The group of mild reservationists
on the Republican side who favor the
League of Nations and who want to
have the treaty ratified with reserva-
tions sufficiently strong to preserve
American rights and sovereignty are
lining up with the Democrats to op-
pose the committee's Shantung amend-
ment when the committee reports the
treaty. They and many Democratic
senators are as strongly aroused over
the action of the Peace Conference in
giving the Shantung Province to Ja-
pan, as are the radicals, but they
have declared that Japan would get
Shantung provided Great Britain,
France and Italy continued to re-
gard their secret treaties with Japan
as binding, regardless of such action
as the United States Senate might
take.

The mild reservationists will seek
the adoption by the Senate of an
open disavowal of the Shantung
award, expressed as a reservation in
the resolution of ratification, which
would have the same effect as a text-
ual amendment, since in either case
the Senate would be declaring its dis-
approval of the settlement and would
withhold its sanction of the Peace
Conference's action, while the origi-
nal terms of the treaty would go
into effect between the other nations
that accepted the Shantung award.

Democratic leaders have begun a

poll to get votes against the commit-
tee's amendment. Forty-four Demo-
cratic senators will vote against it,
and the addition of six Republicans
would defeat it. If the committee
adopts the motion made by Philander
C. Knox, Republican, Senator from
Pennsylvania, on Saturday, and now
before the committee, to have further
consideration of the treaty postponed
until after the treaties with Austria,
Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey shall
have been submitted to the Senate, the
Administration leaders will threaten
to take the treaty from the committee,
claiming that they can get enough sup-
port from Republicans opposed to fur-
ther delay to do this. Joseph T. Rob-
inson, Democrat, Senator from Kansas,
declared last evening that amendatory
reservations such as proposed by Elihu
Root and Senator Lodge would have
to be accepted by Germany and by our
Allies.

"This will occasion great delay and
may result in other nations seeking to
attach reservations of their own in
which even many difficult questions
settled by the treaty will be reopened
and peace indefinitely postponed," Sen-
ator Robinson continued.

"The real question, then, to be de-
termined whether senators proposing
the interpretations regard them as so
important as to justify the rejection
of the treaty, for the adoption by the
Senate of amendments or reservations
in the language suggested amounts
in law to a rejection."

Responsibility for Delay

"The time has come when those who
are unwilling to accept the treaty
must assume responsibility for further
delays. Senators who insist upon im-
material or unimportant reservations
cannot afford to throw the treaty back
to the Peace Conference, for by doing
so they may get a treaty more objec-
tionable to them than the present
treaty."

Porter J. McCumber, Republican,
Senator from North Dakota, ex-
plained his vote on Saturday by say-
ing that all the nations in joining the
treaty and covenant agree no longer
to recognize China as the fruits of her
victory the victorious possession of the
rights held by Germany, and, in the
public opinion of Japan, opposition
would be aroused to this act of justice
by the manner in which it is proposed
to force Japan to act, after its spon-
taneous promise to do right."

"If this treaty be amended as pro-
posed in the matter of Shantung,
Japan is deprived of the privilege of
giving to China as the fruits of her
victory the victorious possession of the
rights held by Germany, and, in the
public opinion of Japan, opposition
would be aroused to this act of justice
by the manner in which it is proposed
to force Japan to act, after its spon-
taneous promise to do right."

DISCORD QUIETED IN UPPER SILESIA

German Message Announces
Insurgents Have Been Sub-
dued by Germany and Work
in Mines Is Steadily Increasing

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday).—A
German wireless message announces
that the German troops have finally
subdued the insurgents in Upper
Silesia, where order has been every-
where restored and work in the mines
is steadily increasing although the
fear of the Spartacists prevents many
workers from returning.

The message now states that the ris-
ing was primarily of Spartacist origin
and that it was only at a later stage
that the Polish Nationalists joined in
with the view to exploiting the situa-
tion and creating sentiment in favor
of the designs of the Polish annexa-
tionists before ratification of the peace
treaty. The Spartacist element for its
part allowed itself to be harnessed to
the plans of the Polish nationalism out
of enmity against capitalism and so-
cial democracy. The wireless adds
that the Spartacist agitation is again
lifting its head in several German towns,
such as Breslau, Magdeburg,
Bremen, Brunswick, and Munich and
that the state government is taking
preventive military measures.

New Military Governor Named

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday).—Maj-
Gen. G. S. Glive succeeds Gen. Sir
Charles Ferguson as military govern-
or of the portion of Germany occu-
pied by British troops.

German Assembly Ends Session

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
BERLIN, Germany (Sunday).—The
German National Assembly concluded
its summer session on Aug. 21 and will
reassemble on Sept. 30 in the Reich-
stag Building in Berlin.

On the basis of the preliminary ac-
count total of a population of 63,000,
000 the number of votes in the
Reichsrat or federal council has been
fixed at 63, of which under the Con-
stitution 25 go to Prussia.

SUPREME COUNCIL IS TO REMAIN FOR PRESENT IN SESSION

Question of Advisability of
Dissolution Discussed — Mr.
Hoover's Report on Situation
in Hungary and Teschen Area

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Sunday).—The Su-
preme Council yesterday discussed
whether, in view of the claims upon
some of the allied plenipotentiaries in
their own countries, it should not dis-
solve and refer the outstanding ques-
tions to the various chancelleries con-
cerned. Eventually, however, it was
decided to continue in session for the
present. Probably the meetings will
be held in the mornings henceforth to
permit Mr. Clemenceau to attend the
peace treaty debates in the Chamber
of Deputies.

Louis Loucheur, the Minister of In-
dustrial Reconstruction, yesterday re-
ported to the council that German coal
deliveries to France have begun but
that owing to labor and, above all,
transport difficulties they are below
the quantities stipulated in the
treaty.

The coordination committee is ex-
pected to submit the final text of the
Austrian peace treaty to the Supreme
Council tomorrow. The treaty's finan-
cial clauses are still under considera-
tion. The opinion that the Danube
monarchy is responsible not only for
the war debt but for other moral
charges arising out of the war seems
to be gaining weight, but in French
circles it is thought that Austria
would be incapable of discharging her
financial obligations. Even this view
has but few adherents, however.

Mr. Hoover's Report Heard

The Supreme Council was kept
busy on both Friday and Saturday
dealing with current developments.
On Friday, Herbert C. Hoover was
heard on his return from his central
European tour and is understood to
have expressed himself forcibly with
regard to what he pronounced the
unsatisfactory situation in Hungary,
Upper Silesia and the Teschen area.
With regard to Upper Silesia infor-
mation was subsequently received that
the German-Polish commission in Ber-
lin had agreed to instruct the work
of investigating the conditions there
to an inter-allied commission. The
Supreme Council took cognizance of
the fact and appears inclined to act
upon Mr. Hoover's recommendation of
energetic measures in the Silesian
coal fields. These measures are ex-
pected to include the military occu-
pation of the region by the Allies in-
stead of waiting, as was originally
intended, until the plebiscite is due,
before taking this step.

Regarding Hungary, Mr. Hoover
was critical of the attitude both of the
Rumanians and of Archduke Joseph's
régime, and it is understood that the
hands of the inter-allied commission
in Budapest have been strengthened
regarding the former, while the re-
port that the Archduke was himself
contemplating retiring from his post,
has finally decided the Supreme Coun-
cil to refuse recognition of his régime,
even if endorsed by popular vote re-
corded under his auspices.

No Recognition to Archduke

The telegram to the inter-allied mis-
sion conveying this announcement
states that the Allies are obliged to
insist upon the Archduke's resigna-
tion and upon the Hungarian people
being consulted with a view to the
election of a government representing
all parties. The Allies, it states, would
negotiate with any government having
the confidence of an assembly elected
in that manner. The inter-allied com-
mission is requested to have the mes-
sage published in all districts.

Among various other matters dealt
with on Saturday was a telegram
from the French Minister at Belgrade,
regarding fears entertained by the
Jugo-Slav Government lest the Ruma-
nians should seize Banat. The Su-
preme Council decided to inquire as
to the intentions of the Rumanian
Government in the matter and to in-
form it that the frontier line laid
down by the Peace Conference in
Banat must be regarded as final.

The council further accepted as
final two recommendations of Mar-
shal Foch. The first is that all war
material which the Polish Army re-
quires shall be forwarded by way of
Danzig. The second is that the repre-
sentatives of the inter-allied commis-
sions of control, which under the
treaty will supervise the surrender or
destruction of all military, naval and
air matériel left in German hands,
shall be sent into Germany forthwith,
and that the German Government is to
be forbidden to sell its air matériel
and required to refund the proceeds
of any such sales already effected.

Allies Send Two Notes to Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Sunday).—As the
dispatch of the control commission
to Germany will not be deferred until
the ratification of the treaty as origi-
nally intended, it was also decided to
send a member of the Schleswig com-
mission to Flensburg immediately to
prevent the Germans from violating the
treaty by partitioning the country.
The Supreme Council has further
addressed two notes to the German
delegation. The first demands restitu-
tion to the Jugo-Slav Government of

INDEX FOR AUGUST 25, 1919	
Art.....	Page 14
Burre-Jones	14
Greenwich Village and New Orleans	14
Easton Art in London	14
The Old Lyme Show	14
"The Art of the Window"	14
Business and Finance.....	Page 9
Stock Market Quotations	9
English Standard Clothing Plan	9
Canadian Crop Yield Estimate	9
Shoe Buyers in Boston	9
How Automobile Prices Advance	9
Dividends Declared	9
Market Opinions	9
Editorials.....	Page 16
Labor's Need of Unity	16
Professor Hubert on the Korean Issue	16
Brazil's Independent Progress	16
Bakers and the Bakers' Company	16
Notes and Comments	16
General News.....	Page 1
Supreme Council Is to Remain for	1
Present in Session.....	1
Effect of Committee's Action on Shan-	1
tung.....	1
After Five Years.....	1
Knitting Classes.....	1
Don McQuigley.....	1
"Deeds," by Clark G.	1
The Original Don O'Higgins.....	1
The number of votes in the	1
Reichsrat or federal council has been	1
fixed at 63, of which under the Con-	1
stitution 25 go to Prussia.....	1
The Home Forum.....	Page 15
The Allness of God	15
Mrs. Gaskell and Dickens	15
Wide Propaganda Laid to Packers.....	4
Official "Spain's" Tribute to France.....	6
Debate on Dogs' Protection Bill.....	6
Content on Irish Dominion Scheme.....	7
Reform in Prison System Advocated.....	7
Illustrations.....	Page 1
Map of Eastern Russia.....	1
Map of Eastern China.....	1
From a Crow's Diary.....	10
O'Higgins.....	11
"Deeds," by Clark G.	11
Verneet.....	14
Spring Street, Los Angeles.....	15
Labor.....	Page 9
Trade Unions and Nationalization.....	9
Plumb Plan for Street Cars.....	9
More New York Theaters Close.....	9
Origin of French Labor Movement.....	9
Letters.....	Page 3
China's Claim Set Forth	3
C. K. Chang, T. Chen, K. Chu,	3
S. C. Kiang, K. F. Wang	3
Special Articles.....	Page 1
The Window of the World.....	1
After Five Years.....	1
Knitting Classes.....	1
Don McQuigley.....	1
"Deeds," by Clark G.	1
The Original Don O'Higgins.....	1
The number of votes in the	1
Reichsrat or federal council has been	1
fixed at 63, of which under the Con-	1
stitution 25 go to Prussia.....	1

the plan of the mine at Costopolz which was removed by the Germans who worked the mine during the war. The second plan on record is the German Government's intention to hand over the documents relating to the acts of the German authorities in the invaded districts and points out that the German Government cannot conduct a counter-investigation in which the German representatives would participate, as the peace treaty does not grant to Germany the right of discussion.

General Cadorna's History of War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Sunday)—In an interview with a representative of the Italian General Cadorna said that for patriotic reasons he could not pass an opinion upon the report of the Caporetto commission. He added that he was not writing a history of the war but had not yet decided whether he would leave it to his heirs to publish.

Bulgarian Missions in Rome

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Sunday)—For some time past a Bulgarian mission has been in Rome and the arrival of a second mission is now announced. The Premier, Francisco Nitti, has received the Bulgarian delegates on several occasions and has transmitted to the Italian delegation in Paris a Bulgarian memorial concerning the Bulgarian frontiers. The Bulgarians have also conferred with other Italian Ministers and with Louis Luzzatti, leader of the majority party in the Chamber of Deputies.

Archduke's Resignation Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Sunday)—While official news of Archduke Joseph's resignation is not yet available, a Vienna message, dated Friday, states that he has taken the step, partly owing to the Allies' unfriendly attitude and partly because of the Hungarian proletariat's unbending opposition. The message states that a new ministry, representing the Hungarian Socialist Party, is being formed.

Meanwhile a Budapest wireless message states that in order to assist in the reuniting of the city, the Rumanian command has organized special food trains and opened the Danube to all ships.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Sunday)—A Budapest message dated Saturday announces that Archduke Joseph and the Friedrich Cabinet have resigned.

Count Michael Karolyi's Attitude

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia (Sunday)—A semi-official communication announces that reports from Boz Barana quote the Hungarian papers as stating that Count Michael Karolyi has assumed an energetic attitude toward Archduke Joseph's régime, which, he says, is supported by the White Guard, composed of the Magyar nobility and the Rumanian dynasty, and would mean that a "white" terror would succeed the Red.

ARTHUR HENDERSON'S 1917 VISIT TO RUSSIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Sunday)—Arthur Henderson, who, with the support of the Liberal element in his constituency, has agreed to stand as Labor candidate in the forthcoming parliamentary by-election in the Widnes division of Lancashire next Saturday, dealt with his 1917 visit to Russia in the course of his opening election speech at Widnes yesterday. He had been denying allegations as to his pacifist leanings and went on to say that, when he went to Russia in 1917 in accordance with the unanimous decision of the War Cabinet, it was Mr. Lloyd George, and not he himself that favored the Stockholm conference. In Russia, however, he was converted and came to two conclusions. The one was that the Russians wanted their secret treaties revised and that this must be done. The other was that the Russians wanted a negotiating conference at Stockholm.

With that Mr. Henderson said he would have nothing to do and, his work being done, he returned home. When he went to Russia, he added, he was possessing power to send the then Ambassador home at the end of a fortnight and take his job at £8000 a year. He came to the conclusion, however, that it would be most unfair for him to ask the Ambassador to return home and he, therefore, wrote to London proposing that he himself should return and that Sir George Buchanan should remain.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIKI WIN IN ELECTIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BERNE, Switzerland (Friday)—The Ukraine Press Bureau announces elections for communal councils in the Ukraine resulted in the capture of two-thirds of the votes by anti-Bolshevik despite the terrorist methods of their opponents.

GERMANS LEAVE FOR ARGENTINA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Sunday)—A German wireless message announces that the first German press representative in the Argentine since the suspension of the blockade has left for Argentina "together with the advance guard of German emigrants." The representative in question is Lieutenant Captain Berg of the agrarian Deutsche Tageszeitung.

AIMS OF JAPANESE IN SHANTUNG SHOWN

Problem Today Is to Reconcile Inevitable Expansion of Japan With the Theories of Democracy and Self-Determination

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia—In regard to the question of Japanese penetration into China, and in particular into the district of Shantung, it is amazing how ignorant the vast majority of the people are as to the geography of the country and the exact aims of the Japanese. Shantung itself is a province approximately 400 miles from east to west, and 250 miles from north to south. Tsing-tao is the port, and Kiachow is the bay on which Tsing-tao stands. By a secret treaty between Japan and the Allies, the Japanese were to take over the German rights in China, and these rights consisted of the Port of Tsing-tao, a small portion of the country round about, and also the railway to some coal mines inland. This, of course, is the only



Japan's Strangle-Hold on Peking

Black indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control. According to declarations of Dr. John C. Ferguson, adviser to the President of China, in his testimony before the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States, Japan, since 1914, has made the following expansions of its holdings in China: It has extended to 99 years its leases of Port Arthur and Kiaochow and of railroads in those vicinities; has acquired important rights in the Yangtze Valley in particular making the Hankyuen Iron & Steel Company a Sino-Japanese concern; has secured the Talyeh Iron mines, from which most of the ore is obtained for two Japanese iron works; has exacted China's promise not to develop or give another country the right to develop docks and harbors at Fukien, opposite Formosa; has taken over a railroad and acquired rights of residence and of owning farm lands in Manchuria and Mongolia; has come into control of six mining districts in Manchuria and three in Kirin, and has secured the right to connect the Kirin-Changchun Railroad with the Korean border and to extend it west to Chaoyang, in Mongolia. These railroads, Dr. Ferguson says, are of strategic but not of commercial value.

available exit of the whole province, and in reality it is also the key to the whole province. In addition to this, the Japanese had obtained the rights to build two railways running through the province and connecting with the main railroads from Peking to Shanghai, and from Peking to Hankow. In this way cutting across the two main railroads in China and bringing under their control the larger proportion of the trade, of an as yet undeveloped, but enormously rich, district. How far this management of the railways, which has not as yet begun to be constructed, would eventually have led to the domination by Japan of the whole province is not difficult to foresee, but at the present time the Japanese are merely fulfilling their secret treaty with the European powers.

Increase in Japanese Population

Let us examine this more closely, and perhaps it will be seen that, although there is something to be said for Japan, to countenance Japan's present policy would be going contrary to all those basic ideas for which the war was fought and won. Before the war, the Japanese population in Tsing-tao may have been 100. Now it is 28,000. This fact alone does not look as though they intended handing it back to the Chinese. On arriving in Tsing-tao one would never believe that the place was not just a part of the Japanese territory—Japanese policemen are in the streets, and Japanese inhabitants swarm everywhere.

Before the Germans took over Tsing-tao it was a miserable, Chinese fishing village. The Germans spent some \$200,000,000 in laying out the town, and it certainly is a magnificently built town from the point of view of harbor, houses, and roads. There is no equal or poverty visible on the surface. The roads are like those of California, and the houses are all built of concrete and stone on the best German pattern.

Of course the fact remains that the Japanese are not Europeans, and that when a country becomes Japanese, or the Japanese take over a railway, that country and that railway will be run for the benefit of the Japanese themselves, and to the disadvantage of other countries. This has been manifested in Manchuria, where the Japanese merchants have been greatly favored in preference to any others. Again, the Japanese might run the country efficiently, but they would not run it to the advantage of the Chinese. They would police it and govern it very much on the same lines as the Germans ran Germany, to the event-

ual exclusion of all Chinese interests, just as Korea has been run to the exclusion of all Korean interests.

A Japanese Monroe Doctrine

From the point of view of the idea of right and wrong, of course it is wrong that Japan should take over what is not hers, and which never, in fact, did belong to Germany by right. As long as the Japanese continue the methods that they have employed in Korea and elsewhere, they cannot be countenanced by silence from the great powers of today. To ignore Japan's strength is stupid, but to swallow its actions because of its power is criminal. The problem today is to reconcile the natural and inevitable expansion of Japan with the theories of true democracy and self-determination.

With regard to the future actions of Japan in Tsing-tao, it is probable that the Japanese will offer to give back all that they have now appropriated to themselves in Shantung; on the understanding that they always had meant to give it back, but that they were certainly not going to do so under pressure of threats from the Allies. They will probably claim that as they have 28,000 citizens in Tsing-tao, they must have a settlement there for their people. This settlement will include the harbor and the railway station.

SAFEGUARDING THE LIBERTY OF AFGHANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday)—The India Office published today papers regarding the hostilities with Afghanistan. Most of them have already appeared, but a dispatch from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India on Aug. 9 is of considerable interest. It reads:

"Sir H. Grant reports that after the signature of the peace treaty, he handed the Afghan delegate the following letter: 'You asked me for some further assurance that the treaty of peace now offered by the British Government contains nothing that interferes with the complete liberty of Afghanistan in external or internal matters. My friend, if you will read the treaty of peace with care, you will see there is in it no such interference with the liberty of Afghanistan. You have informed me that the Government of Afghanistan is unwilling to renew the arrangement under which the late Ameer, Habibullah Khan, agreed to follow the advice of the Government of Great Britain in matters affecting the external relations of Afghanistan without reserve. I have, therefore, refrained from pressing this matter of which the treaty of peace contains no option. By said treaty and this letter, therefore, Afghanistan is left officially free and independent in its affairs, both internal and external. Furthermore, all previous treaties have been canceled by this war.'

EFFECT OF STRIKES ON NATIONAL WEALTH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Sunday)—The Italian Premier, Francisco Nitti, has issued a circular letter to prefects, in which he points out the dangers threatening Italy from an economic standpoint unless her utmost efforts are made. The Premier emphasizes the detrimental effect of strikes on national wealth, and states that for some time to come, Italy can only live on American credit, while this also will fall unless more work is done. With industry, however, the Premier contends that Italy can become one of the richest countries in the world in two or three years.

Board of Trade Agreement Ratified

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday)—The hitch which unexpectedly developed in the railway agreement, after the men's representatives had advised acceptance, has been removed. After a continuous sitting of two days, the executive of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen this afternoon ratified the Board of Trade agreement which will come into force as from Monday last.

Mass Meeting of Workers Postponed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—A great mass meeting of railway workers at Breslau, at which a decision was to be taken regarding the proposed strike on Aug. 24, has been postponed until Aug. 31. Owing to the coal shortage Sunday passenger traffic on German railways has been suspended.

From Oct. 1, all railway, passenger and luggage rates will be raised 50 per cent.

NEW NATIONAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly formed on Aug. 21 to meet in Berlin with Philip Scheidemann presiding. The committee consists of five Majority Socialists, three Democrats, two German Nationalists, and one representative of the German People's Party. A Majority Socialist, Mr. Peterson, is president of the Parliamentary Committee, also constituted on Aug. 21 to examine the question of responsibility for the war and the conduct of hostilities by the German authorities. The committee proceedings are to be public and it is to be assisted by a subcommittee and experts.

ALTENDORF STORY CALLED UNTIMELY

Publication by Association for Inducing New Policy Toward Mexico Adds to Difficulties on Way of a Quick Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Disclosures of the kind made public on Sunday by Dr. P. B. Altendorf, through the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico cannot be prevented by the government, but they are considered in responsible quarters to be untimely, in view of the existing relations between the United States and Mexico.

Dr. Altendorf was, as he asserts, at one time connected with the military intelligence service of the United States War Department, but what he alleges about German-Mexican relations is solely on his own responsibility. The association which put forth his statement is an aggressive factor among the forces at work in the United States to induce the government to adopt a new policy with regard to Mexico. That Germany tried to make Mexico a base for hostile action against the United States has been known for several years, and his assertion that Germany would seek to revive her industrial position in this country and elsewhere in this hemisphere is not surprising to officials here. But to select this crisis in the relations between the United States and Mexico as the time for making serious charges against President Carranza and other officials of Mexico, using information he says he gained while employed by the United States, adds, it is pointed out, to the difficulties of those in both countries who believe a peaceable solution of the crisis is possible.

War Promoters in Mexico, Too

Digests of editorial expressions in Mexican newspapers, as received daily by telegraph, show that the border situation is the principal topic of discussion, and that aggressive efforts are being made there, as in the United States, to precipitate war between the two countries, but also that important groups of officials and private citizens are working for the maintenance of peace.

The United States War Department yesterday had not announced the recall of American troops pursuing bandits in Mexico. It is expected that the reply of the United States to the protest of the Mexican Government over this expedition will be forthcoming this week. President Wilson is holding daily conferences with Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and otherwise is taking a constant interest in the situation.

Ygnacio Bonillas, Ambassador from Mexico to the United States, expresses the opinion that a peaceable settlement of the issue is probable. He denies the report that he has been recalled, and declares there was no intention upon the part of the Mexican Government to act unjustly toward American petroleum and other industrial enterprises. He said a fuller understanding of Mexico by the people of the United States will result in a friendly feeling.

Support Offered Carranza

The Mexican Chamber of Deputies, in special session on Friday, defeated a resolution to appoint a committee to cooperate with the executive Senate and Supreme Court in forming a policy concerning international and petroleum questions, and another resolution to interrogate President Carranza on Mexican-American relations. The Senate passed a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to investigate the cause and character of the internal crises, and make recommendations.

The governors of Coahuila, Sinaloa, and Mexico, Labor unions, and federal deputies have tendered support to President Carranza. It is denied an agreement exists between the United States and Mexico permitting forces of either to cross the border in pursuit of bandits, and it is asserted that the text of the Scott-Oregon agreement will be published.

Editorially, the Democrats attribute the killing of foreigners to imprudence in their eagerness for wealth. El Monitor Republicano states the punitive expedition is unjust and reprehensible, but does not relieve the Mexican Government from its share of responsibility. Excelsior thinks the Wilson Administration will be forced by American public opinion to act against Mexico. The Universal criticizes the Mexican policy of silence. The Mexican Herald deprecates the inability of Mexicans to forget internal hatred when confronted by international difficulties, and criticizes the failure of the government to confer with the Mexican people, who do not want war.

Border Guard Proposed

Mexican Cabinet Officer Advises Joint Maintenance of Organization

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—An important step toward adoption of measures tending to prevent clashes between Mexico and the United States was taken last night when Luis Cabrera, Secretary of the Treasury, and generally regarded as the mouthpiece of the present Administration, stated in a press interview that the Mexican and American governments should sign an agreement for a reciprocal border guard service.

Ygnacio Bonillas, Mexican Ambassador at Washington, according to Dr. Cabrera, would be "eminently fitted" for conducting negotiations with this purpose in view, since he was a member of the Mexican commission which

met United States representatives at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1916 to discuss this plan during the Pershing expedition into northern Mexico. Mr. Cabrera was himself chairman of the Mexican commission. According to the Secretary, the difficulties which prevented adoption of such an agreement at Atlantic City were due to the fact that the United States delegation wanted the agreement signed immediately, while the Mexican commission held out for a withdrawal of the Pershing expedition before reaching an agreement. Mr. Cabrera pointed out that at present such a difficulty would not be met with, since the early withdrawal of the eighth cavalry, now pursuing bandits in the State of Chihuahua, is expected.

Comment in other official quarters tended to point out that "with reciprocal border service to eliminate further clashes, with the present government bending every energy to protect foreign property, and with Congress about to take up the oil question, the case of Mexico should be solved quickly."

Pursuit of Bandits

American Forces in Mexico Continue on Trail of Outlaw Band

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor. Laredo, Texas.

MARFA, Texas—The bandit hunt in northern Mexico by American troops continued on Saturday. Walking their horses and pack mules along steep trails, the United States cavalrymen scoured the country for members of the Mexican band which held Lieutenant Peterson and Davis for ransom.

The hunt has proved the longest American incursion into Mexico since the Pershing expedition in 1915. The continued presence of United States forces in Mexico was taken here to mean that the trail has not grown cold and that the officers of the expedition have hopes of trapping more bandits.

Since Tuesday's crossing into Mexico, the American forces have killed four outlaws in one encounter, and an aviator killed a sniper. While return to the American side of the border has been expected, reports from the expedition indicate that the troops plan establishing a base of operations farther south, to continue the bandit chase. Additional forage and supplies have gone forward from Marfa, and a new type of bomb is being tried out preparatory to its use by the airplanes scouting with the troops below the border.

Four flying machines have been put out of commission since Tuesday by minor mishaps. More planes have been requested.

British Officer Remains

Mexico Reconsiders Order Banishing William Cummings

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After having told William Cummings, the British chargé d'affaires in Mexico City, that his presence in Mexico was deemed "incompatible with the state in which relations between this government and that of Great Britain have stood and do now stand," the Mexican Foreign Office is understood to have relented, and Mr. Cummings expects to remain in the Mexican capital.

Information reaching Washington indicated that Mr. Cummings probably would not be permitted to exercise any official functions or to make any representations to the Mexican government.

Mr. Cummings has been without official diplomatic status since he was left in Mexico as the sole representative there, soon after Mr. Carranza became President. However, because of his relations with Mexican officials, including the President himself, he has been able to bring matters affecting his country's interest directly to the attention of the Mexican Government.

Four Bandits Taken

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor. Laredo, Texas.

LAREDO, Texas—Four of seven bandits, who robbed the headquarters of the Pennsylvania Oil Company, near Tuxpam, Mexico, of 50,000 pesos on Aug. 15, have been captured and executed by Carranza soldiers, according to a military telegram received by officials in Nuevo Laredo. Employees of the Pennsylvania company were tied and gagged while the bandits looted the office, the telegram said. Colonel Gardenas immediately took up the chase, capturing four. General Ricardo Gonzales, commanding the Tuxpam district, ordered the men executed. Detachments are in pursuit of the three remaining bandits.

Missing Aviators Sought

CLEXICO, California—Two hundred Mexican cavalrymen working under the direction of Col. Hipolito Baranea are continuing a search in the northern portion of Lower California for Lieuts. C. S. Connelly and Clark B. Waterhouse, American army aviators, who have been missing since last Tuesday.

Transfer of General Howze

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Major Gen. Robert L. Howze, who has just returned to the United States from France, where he commanded one of the regular divisions, has been ordered to proceed immediately to Fort Bliss, Texas, to take command of the El Paso border district.

Mexican Minister Resigns

DOUGLAS, Arizona—Gen. P. Elias Calles, governor of Sonora, has resigned his post in the Cabinet of President Carranza as Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, according to Excelsior, a Mexico City newspaper.

WORK OF SPECIAL AGENT IN MEXICO

Statement by Dr. P. B. Altendorf, Who Says He Pretended to Be German Spy, Better to Serve United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—The National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico, an organization of oil, financial and other interests which opposes President Carranza of Mexico and insists that something must be done to restore law and order there, makes public a lengthy statement in which Dr. P. B. Altendorf, who claims he was for 15 months a special agent of the United States military intelligence service in Mexico, declares:

That a German agent, Lathar Witke, had confessed to being a principal in the Black Tom pier explosion in Jersey City in 1916 and is now in a federal prison; that Germans in Mexico prepared to strike at the border states with 45,000 men at the time of Ludendorff's final drive in France; that there was a plot to assassinate James W. Gerard while he was in Cuba; that he gained his information for the United States, as an agent of the German Ambassador, Von Eckhardt, who made him a German Army captain, and by Carranza, who commissioned him a colonel; that many Mexican officials are still on the German payroll; that the German purpose to control South and Central America is still active, and that this is behind what he calls Carranza's efforts to confiscate property; that two wireless stations, capable of receiving from Germany, were discovered in Mexico; that agents were sent by Germans in Mexico to poison cattle in the United States; that he delivered into the hands of the United States Army 60 German agents who were working in Mexico to harass the United States so as to make it impossible for her to send troops to Europe; that no fewer than 80 Germans held commissions in the Mexican Army, and that by Carranza's direct orders the Mexican telegraph lines were opened to German code and manipulation; that within six months after the United States ratified the peace treaty, Germany will be in complete economic control of Mexico, and that the Germans plan to set up great munition plants at Mexico City.

Dr. Altendorf says he is the son of a Polish banker in Cracow, and that he left the University of Vienna to avoid service in the Austrian Army. He says that in July, 1917, he met Kurt Janke, head of the German secret service in Mexico, and soon was offered a job as a German spy. This, he said, he made a pretense of accepting, to assist the United States. He says that von Eckhardt and Carranza each knew he was in the confidence of the other. As captain for the one and colonel for the other he helped train 900 German reservists in Sonora, the nucleus of the alleged army of 45,000 for invasion of the United States. As a United States secret service agent, he says, he frustrated this scheme.

EFFORTS TO REDUCE FOOD COST IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday)—In an effort to reduce the cost of foodstuffs, more London suburban districts are following the example of Ilford and starting municipal markets, as the

hawkers' prices are so much lower than the shop prices. Meanwhile much indignation is felt at fishing ports, owing to the large difference between the prices paid to fishermen and those charged by retailers, who are alleged to be restricting purchases to keep up prices.

Recently a deputation of fishermen came to London seeking the assistance of the government, while at Hull the trawler owners are forming a company to sell fish direct to the public, and Lord Leverhulme is opening shops in London for the sale of the produce of his Scotch fisheries for the same purpose, thus avoiding the intervention of the middleman, who, it is maintained, does not reduce the retail prices when there is a glut of fish on the market.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, however, that inadequate transport facilities and congestion of the wholesale markets are the chief cause of the trouble.

GERMANY TO HAVE POLICE AVIATORS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—It is announced that in connection with the reorganization of the German police system, a network has been provided of police aviators, charged with preventing the migration of capital from Germany, as well as with the ordinary police duties. A landing space for police aeroplanes has already been provided on the Swiss frontier and similar establishments are planned for Hanover, Breslau, Hamburg, and elsewhere.

RELIEF COMMISSION ENDS ITS WORK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Following the closing of its offices at Prague, Warsaw, Vienna and elsewhere, the American Relief Commission closed its Paris office yesterday, thus winding up its work in Europe. The feeding of 4,000,000 children will be continued by charitable organizations established by Mr. Hoover who is to visit Brussels, The Hague and London before sailing for the United States within 10 days.

INTELLIGENCE WITH ENEMY IS CHARGED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—An inquiry was begun yesterday before the sixth court-martial in Paris into charges against Gaston Guylan, who is accused of intelligence with the enemy and of betrayal of Edith Cavell and others.

Military Governor Orders Inquiry

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The military governor of Paris has ordered an inquiry, on the ground of communication with the enemy, against Ernest Judet, formerly director of The Clair.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND LEAGUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—Mr. Lloyd George is promised to address a meeting at the Mansion House on Oct. 1, arranged by the League of Nations Union as marking the opening of the campaign which it is undertaking, to impress upon the public the need for every individual to cooperate in the League of Nations scheme.



BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38th STREET, NEW YORK.

AUTUMN FASHIONS ARE CRYSTALLIZING

For Women and Misses

Emphasized in

FROCKS & GOWNS

Foretelling bouffant effects and favor short sleeves.

Notably new in daytime frocks are those of rich brocades of tailored simplicity. Duvelty is shown partially; also attractive models in Poret Twill, Tricotee, Satin, Georgette, Taffeta Silk or Velvet. For evening gowns there are metal tissues, silk nets and superb laces, made bouffant with drapes, panniers or hoops. Also becoming straight-line silhouettes.





THE WINDOW
Of the world
Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Towards its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Royalty Entrained

The royal train on which the Prince of Wales is to travel across Canada and back, over the Canadian Pacific Railway, exemplifies every phase of the advance of railway engineering since 1901, when the last preceding royal train was run through the Dominion in the service of King George V. The new train is of steel throughout, the only wood being used for interior decoration or small construction details. The Prince is to occupy Lord Shannessy's private car, Killarney, which has all the luxuries associated with a high-class hotel rather than with railroad travel. By a turn of the wrist the temperature of the car may be adjusted to suit, and telephone communication with all parts of the train will be constantly possible. The members of the Prince's suite will occupy the private car Cromarty, use of which has been given by Commander J. K. L. Ross. The train also will include a compartment car, dining car, two sleeping cars, two baggage cars. The Killarney will bear the royal coat of arms while on this commission, and from the rear, above the spacious observation platform, will stream when desired the beams of a high power searchlight, that the Prince may continue his sight-seeing at night if so disposed.

A Subway in Madrid

A couple of months hence there will be a subway in Spain, and subway trains running under the streets of Madrid. The first of the four lines that have been planned to make the subway transportation system of the Spanish city is now nearly completed; probably it will open in October, and the people of Madrid will have their first opportunity to travel underground the three miles from Puerto del Sol to Cuatro Caminos, the first half of the line being constructed more than 60 feet below the street level. Copper, car trucks, and electric motors had to be imported; otherwise the Madrid subway will be wholly Spanish. Madrid itself is rapidly modernizing. New thoroughfares are being constructed; new office buildings going up; and the new subway is but the beginning of a metropolitan system in a city of crowded streets that are greatly in need of the developing facilities.

Karakul Sheep Country

Further knowledge for the geography class, as somebody has cheerfully epitomized the present interest of many people in the hitherto little considered parts of Europe comes from a traveler who has been journeying from Old Bokhara to the steppes with the primary purpose of studying the Karakul sheep. Here was found an apparently happy and satisfied people, apart from the world of modern life, living as their ancestors had lived before them and carrying on an intensive agriculture with the handmade tools that have undergone no change in hundreds, or perhaps thousands of years. "One sees," he says, "during the day, horse, camel, or man-motivated wheels raising the irrigating water from one level to a higher; the cutting of alfalfa with hand scythes, and transporting it on the backs of donkeys; the reaping of grains, also by hand, and threshing with flails or by the tramping of goats, camels, and donkeys, and winnowing in the manner of Biblical times." Life has changed in most other parts of the planet; here it has continued, and the traveler says cautiously that "apparently" the people are happy and satisfied. But, after all, why not?

French Prices Come Down

France, like other parts of the world, has its high cost of living problem, but in a number of French cities, and notably in Paris itself, prices are said to have come down quite recently in a gratifying fashion. The situation had distressed the consumer, and the consumer had expressed this discontent in the usual fashion the world over by conversational bitterness, when one consumer met another, and by various appeals, demands, and requests that the politicians do something to improve matters. But nothing happened; and then one day it occurred to somebody that, after all, the consumer is a more important person than he is usually considered, provided he "used his mind" and spoke for himself. Communities began appointing representative committees of citizens to investigate the cost of food to the retailers, compute overhead charges, and estimate a fair price at which it might be sold to their customers. Then the committee went to the retail dealers, one after another, revealed its figures, and told them,

politely but firmly, what, as consumers, the committee believed should reasonably be charged for provisions. The thing that happened sounds like a fairy tale, but the cable says it is true: the prices came down. Sometimes they came down after the committee's visit, sometimes they came down before he arrived. The important point, and the real lever employed by the citizens, seems to be that they left the retailers a reasonable profit, and at the same time succeeded in instilling the conviction that if prices ruled much higher there would be a quiet but effective boycott.

A Royal Auction

More than 1200 tickets of admission were issued for the sale of the furniture, art objects, and pictures in the royal palace at Leipzig. At 10 in the morning the auction room on the first floor at 26 Ritzstrasse was crowded by those who came to bid, and perhaps even more by those who came to see with their own eyes the former possessions of deposed royalty. Some 400 articles were listed in the catalogue of the sale, chairs, tables, desks, bronzes, pictures, and all the useful or ornamental things that people choose to live with—commoners or kings, according to the depth of their purses and the dictates of their taste. The rocco writing desk of the former Queen went for 3920 marks. One purchased carried off a little round pillared table for 3500 marks. One may believe, however, that the professional dealers in antiques who gathered from Berlin, Frankfurt, and Dresden, made no such errors, and that the assembly contained some pretty shrewd judges of the commercial value of royal associations.

Furnace Heat in Korean Houses

Even though the 4000 years of history of the Koreans may leave them in some respects a primitive people, there is one "comfort of home" in which they long antedated Western civilization. A traveler who has been journeying over one of the little Korean railways on which the cars are pushed by hand-power describes how the Korean house has from time immemorial been heated by hot air. From the western viewpoint it is a small and picturesque dwelling to look at, made of clay walls and thatched with rice straw, but it long preceded the homes of other more advanced nations in possessing what one may by courtesy call a furnace in the basement. As a matter of fact this Korean substitute for a basement might be regarded as all furnace, for the house is raised a foot or two from the ground and a wide flue runs under the floor, emerging in a tall chimney formed by a hollow log. Here a fire is built and lighted from the outside in winter, and the hot air rising through the house heats it even in the severest weather. And many of the people who live in these primitive little houses with what might be called an outdoor fireplace on one side and a wooden chimney on the other, have never seen a white man.

A Field for New Shepherds

The auditor of the State of Minnesota is offering to rent large tracts of its public domain for grazing purposes at a yearly rate of one cent an acre. This small fee is asked, the auditor explains, to comply with the law authorizing the leasing of these lands, which requires that a nominal rental shall be paid. These grazing lands are open not merely to the citizens of the State; stock raisers of Montana and other near-by states have been invited to bring their cattle and sheep into Minnesota to feed. The penny-an-acre rental somehow connotes thoughts of the string of beads and hunting knife exchanges the early settlers made in obtaining some of these same lands from the Indians.

THE MIKADO AND HIS LIKENESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

If not less majesty to tell of an amusing scene in which an emperor was an actor, the following true story may be interesting. It relates to Meiji-Tenno (the special title of the former Mikado), father of the reigning monarch of Japan, and happened over 30 years ago, when a strong wave of Europeanization was sweeping over the country—one effect of which was that the Mikado, his officials, and almost everybody appeared anxious to please the foreigners.

The Emperor once visited the Government College in Osaka, and the foreign professor was summoned. Wearing evening clothes at 11 a. m., according to orders, for he had no military or civil uniform, he entered the small room alone, but was amusingly aware that from behind the beautiful gold screens along the walls at least two-score pair of eyes were watching his every movement.

His Majesty, wearing a field marshal's uniform and with breast covered with decorations, sat behind a small table on which lay his cap, just touched by the fingers of his right hand; his left hand rested on the hilt of an exquisite (but martially useless) sword.

On the wall over his right shoulder hung an enlarged photograph of his imperial person. And if ever a human being had just ground for an action at libel, it was His Imperial Majesty, Mutsuhito, against the perpetrator of that picture.

The American's expression, when the Emperor had bowed pleasantly, must have betrayed his thoughts, for the Emperor glanced at the libel, a twinkle came into his eyes, almost a smile broke the precision of his lips, and over his whole face spread an expression which distinctly meant, "I quite agree with you!" The professor backed out, but the atrocious picture never again hung in the director's office or in the assembly hall, being promptly replaced by a good photograph.

AFTER FIVE YEARS

Getting Out of the Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Do not imagine, gentle reader, that because the war is over you may therefore cross the ocean with ease. The mere process of getting as far as the dock in New York is long and complicated. To pass through this process is a veritable test of character. One must have patience, perseverance, and an unflinching fund of good humor, or the thing is hopeless at the start. Furthermore, one must know when to be firm, when to yield a point to conciliate an obstacle—in short, one must be a master of tact.

The first step is to secure a passport, which taken by itself reminds one of the medieval alchemists' search for the philosopher's stone. You apply, gentle reader, at your nearest federal clerk and begin writing the first edition of your autobiography which must accompany the application. This autobiography is illustrated, in duplicate, by a portrait which a photographer, in league with the opposition, has made as unlike you as possible. You must also accompany your application with excellent references for going abroad. Emotional stories are not acceptable; the reasons must be cold, hard facts of sufficient hardness, indeed, to penetrate the official comprehension. Then, having written all this in a fair hand, you wait two weeks, or longer, for a reply. When it comes the first time, it is usually to the effect that your application has been "disapproved." The mystery of this last word is not explained. By whom, for what, or why is locked in the secrecy of Washington's historic archives.

There is nothing to do now but to rewrite your autobiography, getting out a second edition in which your good points are more strongly emphasized, together with affidavits from all your friends swearing that to the best of their "knowledge and belief" you are the person you purport to be. You try also another photographer, recalling the misgivings you had over the first pictures. Anyone might have been prejudiced in your disfavor had he judged you by them. You add other reasons for going, to those already submitted, always bearing in mind that they must be genuine reasons supported by documented facts. A plentiful assortment of affidavits. After another official pause, it will be assumed that this time, gentle reader, your application has succeeded, and the passport is issued. (It is unusual for a second application to succeed; usually the delay is longer.)

That you may not be too overjoyed at securing this document, inclosed with it is a gloomy little folder reminding you that while you may go, the chances of return are exceedingly remote. "We have humored you thus far," Washington appears to reflect, "but if you will be so foolish as to take our word and go, we wash our hands of all responsibility for your future." Nevertheless the feeling of optimism resulting from actually possessing a passport causes you to ignore the official Cassandra. You start cheerfully to New York (humming gayly the while "The Long, Long Trail") to secure your visas.

Overcoming Opposition

The shuttle-trains at Times Square no longer seem an obstacle, compared with what you have already overcome, and you blithely tread this suburban maze. Arrived at South Perry you discover the office of the British Military Control Board skillfully hidden in a remote angle of an unlabeled skyscraper. The art of camouflage reached its highest point of development with the concealment of this office. One might easily search for hours and never find it. From the sixteenth floor it is wholly invisible, being situated in a dugout underground. When at last you do find it and enter, an expression of annoyance comes over the face of the officer in charge; his pride is hurt by your discovery. The room is jammed with all sorts and conditions of men and women. Most of them appear to be standing waiting for opportunity to clap them on the back. A few minutes' observation will show you, gentle reader, that opportunity is not present, hence more vigorous measures are necessary.

You crush your way ruthlessly through the jam and offer the officer in charge your passport and the British reprint of the second edition of your autobiography, without illustrations. At the end of an hour, more or less, he is at leisure to read it. You are disappointed to note a frown gather as he peruses the opening chapters. Evidently there are passages in the story of your life of which he does not approve. Although Washington has accepted it and kept on file all the authentic documents on which it is based, and although you have sworn to its truth more than once, this officer coldly asks you what proof you have of its accuracy. This is quite unexpected, and of course Washington holds all the convincing documents. In your agitation you will probably hand him all the correspondence you can find in your pockets. He pins the mass together, without comment, and tells you to return in three days. All the way uptown you rack your memory trying to recall what on earth was in that heap of letters you gave him.

Those Letters!

For three days you sit in the window of your club and worry about the possible self-revelation you may have made by turning over your miscellaneous correspondence. Punctually at the expiration of the 72 hours you present yourself once more, after climbing over the scribbled ranks massed in front of you. Apparently they have been there since you left and are no nearer their goal. To your amazement the passport is handed to you, all stamped and approved, together with the bundle of your letters. A thrifty Scotch lassie collects

two shillings from you, and that stage is over.

There is yet the French Consul to consult. The first time you arrive at his almost equally well-hidden office, he reveals that the mere discovery of his lair will not be sufficient to trap him. He has retreated, in good order, to luncheon, and such rumors as one may gather from the elevator boy are to the effect that it will be two hours or more before the office will be open again. Shall you try to ambush him, or will you return later for a frontal attack? You reflect. He has left no sign which will aid you to a decision. "Sometimes he don't come back till next day," the elevator boy interjects, reading your thoughts. Another 24 hours in New York sitting on the apex of the high cost of living, you sigh to yourself, and retire baffled.

On the following day you arrive at 9:30 to anticipate, if possible, the luncheon hour. Unfortunately, you have not reckoned on the breakfast hour, and he does not arrive until 10. You instinctively feel that there is perilously little time left before luncheon, and crowd energetically into a small room densely packed with a valuable international assembly.

"Dogged does it," as the proverb has it, and you react the front line after a severe struggle. With an ingratiating smile and a phrase of boarding-school French, you offer your passport, and the French translation, illustrated, of your autobiography.

Another Setback

No answering smile greets you. Your papers are carelessly tossed on to a billowy pyramid. "Come back in five days," the sphinx utters. Five days more of New York prices! The thought overwhelms you, and you burst into the vernacular: "Have a heart, monsieur!" You stumble through a rapid and ungrammatical explanation, with all the genders wrong, while he yawns and looks out of the window, most obviously thinking of the luncheon hour. The clamorous mob at your back struggle to oust you. You cling to the rail, your back to the wall. In vain the multitude surge against you. Monsieur suddenly and unexpectedly picks up your passport. He refuses to read it, but with a leisurely air stamps the passport and writes illegibly in purple ink here and there across it as the whim seizes him. He swears the whole thing while the ink is still wet, and ejaculates "two dollars." With tears of gratitude you allow him to choose at random from a jumble of bills in your trembling hand. He tosses the money into an open box and you leave, hugging your precious passport.

There are now only two things left to do and the preliminaries are over. You must go to the customhouse and prove that you have paid your income tax, and you must also secure there a permit to leave the port of New York. At the customhouse you stand in line, long and patiently. Finally you arrive before a young lady whose blue Irish eyes look at you without any of the melting quality attributed to them by Tom Moore. She wishes to hear the story of your life from your own lips. No documentary account will serve. You begin, "It was in the spring of 1878," and work down to the present. Her expression of skeptical doubt never changes. At the end, instead of a round of applause, there is a moment's silence. Then with the skill of a corporation lawyer she begins her cross-examination. Womanlike, she is curious about your marriage and the amount of income spent upon your wife. At last you convince her that your domestic affairs are exemplary, and she scribbles a cabalistic document consisting of O.K. in three different handwritings.

Obtaining the permit to leave the port of New York is simply a question of standing in line for an indefinite period. But just as it is about to be handed to you, fresh proof of the object of your journey is demanded, and you begin once more at the beginning. At last you escape triumphant and walk on clouds as far as the steamship office, to notify the company that, as all formalities are complete, they may now issue you your ticket. Again you prove your statement, and then the clerk remarks, "Sorry, your steamer's sailing has been postponed one week." New York and bankruptcy stare you in the face as you stagger forth.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE FAR NORTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Out of the silences of the far north has just come a visitor, Frank Perry, who for 14 years has tracked the uncharted regions of the Mackenzie, Pelly, Stikine and Laird rivers. During his 14 years in the north, Perry estimates that he has traveled at least 20,000 miles afoot, by dog sled, by canoe or raft.

"The riches of the north," said he, "are far greater than the people here have ever dreamed. I have been over potash deposits that would yield riches enough to pay off Canada's war debt. The nitrates and phosphates in some parts of that country are wonderful. Why, in one section of that country where I spent a summer there were dandelions with leaves four feet long and stalks as thick as my arm. The fern growths were wonderful also. Fiddlehead ferns were growing taller than a man, some of them eight feet high. They make very good eating. Honeysuckle vines were covering the willows and growing from 40 to 50 feet long. All this was on one of those phosphate deposits. The growth is very rapid, August being the growing month in which all vegetation matures."

Perry is preparing maps and other data, and intends shortly to leave for eastern Canada and probably New York, in the expectation of interesting Capital in various projects in the north.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 865)

China's Claim Set Forth

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

We, the undersigned, bring this brief statement to the attention of the American people, because it was at the invitation of America and in reliance of those lofty principles enunciated by President Wilson in his declarations that China entered the world war.

As the United States assumed the leadership of the world in fighting for justice and equal rights for small and weak nations, we believe that she will not now abandon those principles, but will fulfill her solemn promise by applying them to the Shantung case.

A brief statement of China's claim for the immediate and unconditional return to her of the leased territory Kiaochow:

1. China will not submit, because: (a) People's resentment to the Japanese occupation of Shantung is so strong that the Chinese Government can have no choice but follow the public opinion. This is evidenced by the nation-wide boycott of Japanese goods, the nation-wide strikes, the persistent demand of punishing the pro-Japanese officials, and the temporary suspension of almost all the schools as a result of the students' agitation; (b) not only is China's stand firm at home, but also are her delegates at Paris, who have repeatedly expressed their determination not to sign. The consensus of opinion—and such opinion is well-warranted—of the Chinese in this country is that these delegates will not sign even if they are so instructed by the Peking Government acting under Japanese pressure (if there will be any).

2. Germany has nothing to renounce, because (a) Kiaochow was leased, not ceded, to Germany by the Lease Convention of March 6, 1898, and as such, the territory has reverted to China as a matter of law, by her declaration of war against Germany, that "all treaties, agreements and conventions, heretofore concluded between China and Germany were abrogated by the existence of war between them"; (b) besides, by the same Lease Convention, Germany is expressly prohibited from subletting the leased territory to any third power (Article V); (c) as regard to the Kiaochow-Tsinanfu Railway, the right is expressly reserved to China in the Railway Agreement of March 21, 1900, to buy the line back, implying a prohibition against transfer to a third party.

3. Kiaochow is Chinese territory, because: (a) Article I of the Leased Convention, March 6, 1898, declares that China reserves herself "all rights of sovereignty" over the territory; (b) the leasehold has already reverted to the territorial sovereign by China's declaration of war against Germany.

4. Japan has no right to claim Kiaochow, because: (a) she has no right to acquire any territory of an ally; (b) she can only base her claim, if any, on the China-Japanese Treaty of May 25, 1915, which is no longer valid, for (1) China signed it under Japanese duress; (2) China signed it under conditions which have since changed. In 1915, she was then a neutral and as such she would have no place at the peace table and therefore she had to consent to any settlement with regard to Kiaochow that Japan might make with Germany. Now China is an ally in the war; she has a voice at the Paris conference, and she can settle the Kiaochow question with the Allies and Germany directly. Therefore the expiry of 1915 can no longer bind China.

5. America should reject the Shantung clauses in the present peace pact, because: (a) Kiaochow is one of the most important commercial ports in North China. If Japan controls it, the example of Manchuria would be repeated and the door for equal commercial opportunities would be closed to other nations by Japan. This would be against the principle of the Open Door; (b) Kiaochow is the only ice-free port in the Yellow Sea which is free from foreign influence, so it must be given back to China for her coastal defenses and for the protection of international trade in that region; (c) besides, the Shantung clauses are directly against the 11 points as outlined by President Wilson, for the settlement is made in contravention of the expressed wishes of the people of Shantung; and for the selfish interests of Japan in extending her influence on the continent of Asia; and as economic concessions in China are always interwoven with political rights, so if Japan retains the control of the railways and mines in Shantung she would necessarily, by exercising consular jurisdiction and maintaining railway guards, infringe the political and territorial integrity of China, which America has professed to uphold.

6. The present settlement should be reconsidered, because: (a) The Shantung clauses will greatly increase Japanese power in North China and thus strengthen Japanese hold in China and position in world politics; (b) the residents of Kiaochow are all Chinese, and they are exceedingly loyal to their own country, so the award of the territory to Japan virtually means the creation of a Chinese Alsace-Lorraine. Therefore, the Japanese occupation of Kiaochow means the disturbance of the peace in the Far East and a menace to the tranquility of the world.

(Signed)
C. K. CHANG,
Representing the Chinese National Defense League.
T. CHEN,
Representing the Chinese Student Alliance, U. S. A.
K. CHU,
Representing the Chinese Students of George Washington University.
S. C. KIANG,
Representing the Chinese Welfare Society of California.
K. P. WANG,
Representing the Chinese Patriotic Committee, New York City.
320 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington, District of Columbia.

There was naught of the cavalier in the appearance of my esteemed Don Melquiades, nor a trace of the courtier which you may have been accustomed to associate with that title. If, as a well-known writer declares in "Castilian Days," "this still, fine, subtle air that blows from the craggy peaks over the treeless plateau seems to take all superfluous moisture out of the men of Madrid," then the atmosphere of the mesaland of New Mexico has allowed the type to continue. Don Melquiades was tall and spare. His was such a figure as you could have imagined in that ancient clime wearing the capa with its heavy woolen folds to protect him in winter like his ancestors, whose faces were fanned by the winds of Guadarrama.

He made no claim, however, of being a business man, but called himself a simple rancher with his neighbors in Santero. He was a leader among them, for all his unassuming and simple manner.

His house was the largest and best of the village, constructed of adobe, but having a gable roof instead of the ordinary flat one of earth which insured its inmates against the oftentimes violent, if infrequent, rains of an arid region. Here was another proof of progressiveness in its owner.

Now vividly I recall my visits to that same house! Two little escorts, Salamon and Liberato, accompanied me at the order of their grandmother, the good Doña Pilar, filled with solicitude for my comfort and safety, carrying between them a lantern by the light of which we skirted the plaza, crossed an arroyo just before reaching the residence of Don Melquiades, and found our way up to its entrance.

One of them would give a knock at the door loud enough to announce our arrival to the households of the entire neighborhood. A moment later, Luisa, the adorable little niece of Don Melquiades, one of a family of five orphan children he had adopted, would open it and in her soft voice bid us enter, or Don Melquiades himself would appear to greet us with a courteous "Buenas noches, Pasen ustedes."

Crossing the sala, we found ourselves immediately in a large room plainly furnished with a few shelves of books, a half dozen chairs, and, in its center, a table. Two freshly-lighted candles cast a radiance a few feet from the table, by the light of which I was soon to be absorbed in the text of my reading or translation, the two little lads sitting in the meanwhile as still as mice on a mysterious looking chest in the shadowy background. They followed the story of Don Quijote and his squire, which I was reading, with boyish delight expressed in an occasional whisper to each other, and were always as eager as I for the lesson evenings. The time never dragged. When the plaza clock struck nine, and we must take our departure, Don Melquiades would see us out at the sala door with "Felices noches, señoría—mu muy buenas, muchachos, que Dios les guarde a Vds. hasta la madrugada." (May God keep you until the dawn.)

Happy memories these, and well worth cherishing! I have studied with teachers by far more erudite and brilliant since those evenings in Santero, but with none whom I respected more for sincerity, thoroughness, and innate nobility than that true gentleman, Don Melquiades.

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE

98 MILK ST. BOSTON
THE MOST LIBERAL FORMS AND LOWEST RATES WITH EXPERT IN EVERY DEPARTMENT
Tel. 1468, 1469, 1471, 1469, 1469, 4085 & 4139 Main

"RAVALLI"
Fancy Cereals and Hard Wheat Flour manufactured by the Ravalli Cereal & Flour Mill Co., Missoula, Mont.

AN AMERICAN LEADER

LOOK ON THE WRAPPER for trade "BEADED" mark
Beaded Tip Laces—Look Good—Wear Better
AT SHOE STORES AND SHOE REPAIR SHOPS
United Laces & Bead Mfg. Co.
Auburn, Providence, R. I.

Essential to Good Housekeeping
Mattress Protectors are necessary for cleanliness of the Mattress. No good housekeeper considers her bed rightly equipped without Mattress Protectors.
A sheet in itself cannot properly protect the Mattress.
Our Quilted Mattress Protectors are made from pure white padding laced in bleached white muslin easily washed whenever necessary.
EXCELSIOR QUILTED MATTRESS CO.
15 Light Street, New York, N. Y.

KNITTING CLASSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A school-teacher employed through the war years in districts in western Canada states that there is not only officially but unofficially a strong forward movement along agricultural and horticultural lines in the district schools of Manitoba and British Columbia. Speaking of specific phases of the work, she said:

"The movement started about 1911; governmentally instituted and encouraged, and was general throughout British Columbia. Of course, though it spread in the interim, it reached its greatest development in the war years. At Grand Forks, British Columbia, right under the smoke of the smelters, so to speak, we had two periods a week of formal horticultural study, and the rest of the week we had great difficulty in keeping the children out of the garden. During the war the work was pushed to a slogan of 'Patriotism and production!'

"At the schools where it was instituted, there were individual plots ranged about a center of community flowers, together with a community plot for growing staple products. At one school, in one season, the boys realized \$70 on potatoes alone, marketed through the regular channels. The girls, engaged in sewing after school hours, not taught gardening, much against their will, made useful things. The school children of one section sent to the relief committee of the city of Halifax a check for \$2000.

"Grand Forks is a town of about 2000, probably less, centered about a great smelting plant, and high up in the mountains, is a center for mining districts. In that small mining town we had, in addition to the regular horticultural organization for study and practical work a pig club, a chicken club, and apple-packing classes. In these last the children were taught the best way of grading and packing fruit. We had here a Junior Red Cross league, in which the little girls under 12 organized in companies, met regularly, and sewed and knitted for the soldiers at the front, and to provide money for Red Cross service.

"I think the school children first started knitting socks for the men at the front in Manitoba. A small boy, keenly alive to the war, asked his teacher: 'Ain't there nothing boys my size can do to help over there?' 'Yes,' the teacher responded, 'knit socks.' The boys of the school took it up, and readily and rapidly it spread to other schools. As the teacher expressed it to them, if they themselves could not go to the front, and with their own feet tread in Flanders the path that led to liberty for the world, yet the socks they made, the work they did, would clothe and protect the feet of those who stood for them.

"The boys, little and big, in active cooperation with the girls, learning in the same class, knitting with desperate youthful earnestness, were very proud of their work, and resented at once and strongly, any least implication, even in jest, that the work was unmanly. One boy, who knitted a large number of socks, was asked how he produced so much. Youthfully candid, he explained that he made a practice, when he went to play, of leaving his knitting in a conspicuous place where his mother's visitors would surely see it. Of course they would notice it, and do their share.

NO Punctures Blowouts

Thousands are tiring this summer without one thought of tire troubles. These wise car owners have Essensky Tire Filler installed before leaving for a trip because they know that tire troubles cannot occur when Essensky replaces inner tubes and air. You, too, can have this freedom from tire difficulties and expense without risking a single penny. Don't go away this summer without Essensky.

Over 75,000 Users
Essensky
THE TIRE FILLER
NOT A LIQUID

ESSENSKY has solved the tire problem. With ESSENSKY Tire Filler, punctures and blowouts are impossible. As no air is used, no inner tubes, space, time, spare tires, pumps or jacks are needed. All this expense is saved.

TRY IT FREE
We will send ESSENSKY for Free Trial (no obligation to pay freight) to you. Test it over roughest roads with overloads. You are not convinced that it rides like air, that it will not be affected by heat or cold, that it will save all tire troubles and double tire mileage, the test will cost you nothing. Write for free trial offer and booklet. THE STORY OF ESSENSKY.

Dealers. Write for proposition in open territory
THE ESSENSKY PRODUCTS CO.
220 West Superior St., Chicago
Member American Tire Filler Industry (Inc.)

LOOK ON THE WRAPPER for trade "BEADED" mark
Beaded Tip Laces—Look Good—Wear Better
AT SHOE STORES AND SHOE REPAIR SHOPS
United Laces & Bead Mfg. Co.
Auburn, Providence, R. I.

Essential to Good Housekeeping
Mattress Protectors are necessary for cleanliness of the Mattress. No good housekeeper considers her bed rightly equipped without Mattress Protectors.
A sheet in itself cannot properly protect the Mattress.
Our Quilted Mattress Protectors are made from pure white padding laced in bleached white muslin easily washed whenever necessary.
EXCELSIOR QUILTED MATTRESS CO.
15 Light Street, New York, N. Y.

LOOK ON THE WRAPPER for trade "BEADED" mark
Beaded Tip Laces—Look Good—Wear Better
AT SHOE STORES AND SHOE REPAIR SHOPS
United Laces & Bead Mfg. Co.
Auburn, Providence, R. I.

Essential to Good Housekeeping
Mattress Protectors are necessary for cleanliness of the Mattress. No good housekeeper considers her bed rightly equipped without Mattress Protectors.
A sheet in itself cannot properly protect the Mattress.
Our Quilted Mattress Protectors are made from pure white padding laced in bleached white muslin easily washed whenever necessary.
EXCELSIOR QUILTED MATTRESS CO.
15 Light Street, New York, N. Y.

MR. MARSHALL ON THE COST OF LIVING

Vice-President, in Washington Address, Appeals to His Hearers to Grapple With Peace Issues in Patriotic Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The last of a series of talks on the high cost of living at Trinity Forum was delivered last evening by Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Marshall did not go into the labyrinth of prices or the subject of hoarding or monopoly, and he barely touched upon profiteering. His address was an appeal to the patriotism of the large audience to grapple with the issues of peace as they had with those of war, to recognize the new kind of individualism in the world and not be frightened by it.

Referring to the American attitude in the war, he said: "We were long in finding out that the time had come whether or not we believe in the League of Nations, to answer the question were we our brother's keeper. I think we are going into a League of Nations, but at any rate, the hour has ended when the American people can see right struggling with wrong and remain neutral."

He said that many persons are troubled, just when autocracy and imperialism have been put down, why all the world, including America, should be so tossed about; why persons who thought no sacrifice too great to make for the flag and the cause of humanity, who cheerfully obeyed constituted authority, saved, sacrificed, and contributed that war might be won, should now find so much distress, dissatisfaction, and doubt.

Patriotism of Peace

"You should not think that the moment you have disposed of an evil the millennium is going to come. God did not intend you to be parasites, idlers, and listless people, but to be whole souled, sincere, conscientious, and ready to grapple with anything. The patriotism of peace is far more important than the patriotism of war."

The Vice-President traced authority from the wresting of the Magna Carta from King John and the setting up of it by professional and business men to the present hour when the proletariat wants to make laws for the world, calling it the logical sequence of evolution of intelligence among the people. If this were to be mere class against class, person against person and politician against politician, the proletariat might as well have come to his own. But, notwithstanding the false steps of the past, there is not a good 1 per cent who do not want legislation for the country and that alone.

"The old-fashioned individualism of Thomas Jefferson is not going to disappear until it has gone around the world," said Mr. Marshall. "People may be troubled if they do not realize that the individualism of the future is not quite the individualism of the past. Ten million men have died in Europe that the world might not be as it was. In the new individualism of the American citizen of the future you are your brother's keeper. If you will make life over for some poorer brother of the world, you will solve the problems of Labor and the high cost of living."

"Investigate Your Own Accounts"

Excepting the man with a small salary, the vice president asserted that "60 per cent of the American people have ample incomes to pay for luxuries and if we can get enough for the necessities, we will get on very well. I believe that every man and woman born under the flag, who is willing to give an honest day's work for an honest day's pay is entitled to it, but I do not believe every one should live in Washington."

"The profiteer is not a rich or a poor man. He may be a manufacturer, a wholesaler or a retailer. Punish the individual, not the class. Prices are no worse now than at the end of the Civil War. If you are going to investigate the high cost of living, investigate your own accounts and see how much is going for luxuries. You are facing no greater problem than generations have been compelled to face."

"You are not going to get rid of aristocrats. The only problem is whether it is to be a real aristocrat, to give of the best. You will some times find that the greatest aristocrat will be the greatest democrat, for he will be a prototype of that greatest of aristocrats and democrats, Christ."

SEIZURE IN LONDON OF I. W. W. LITERATURE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Saturday)—A raid on a gaming-house in London carried out by Scotland Yard officers recently resulted in the seizure of inflammatory literature circulated by the I. W. W. The premises raided, it is stated, were in the occupation of a foreign Jew and, when the police entered, gambling was in full swing. The floor was found to be the headquarters of a member of the I. W. W. and here a quantity of literature was seized, including a pamphlet entitled "Fifty Points on Industrial Unionism," which advocated the formation of the One Big Union.

MANY CITIES INCREASE RATES
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Guaranteed dividends on stock of the Boston Elevated Railway will mean this year an assessment of about \$4,000,000 on taxpayers of Boston and neighbor-

ing Massachusetts cities in which the company operates, and are perhaps the principal cause for large increases in the tax rates of many of these cities. Thus far 28 cities have announced tax rates, and of these 21 have increased rates from \$2 to \$6. In Malden the rate announced is \$30.50, the increase being \$6.80 per thousand.

PULP WOOD SUPPLY SURVEY PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Because of deficiency in the pulp wood supply and the great demand for news print paper in the United States, James E. Watson, Republican, Senator from Indiana, introduced a resolution in the Senate on Saturday authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to make a survey and preliminary examination of the approximate and possible available pulp wood timber supply.

To stimulate American production, the Senator said that the following governmental policy should be carried out immediately: "An adequate governmental survey of American resources in this field; steps to bring about the practice of forestry and the conservation of forests in the pulp-producing regions to the end that the annual inroads on the forests will be lessened and eventually will be no more than equal to the annual growth; as soon as practicable, development of the industry in the northwest and in Alaska."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Senator Watson is expected to bring it up for early action.

PRINCE OF WALES LEAVES QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The Prince of Wales left the city of Quebec on Sunday afternoon for Toronto, Ontario, where he will open the exhibition on Monday afternoon. In the morning he attended service at the English Cathedral. On Saturday an informal reception was held at the Citadel. In reply to a question, he said that Boston was not included in his itinerary in the United States. He said he would visit New York about Nov. 10, and would spend a few days in Washington and in other important cities.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—Military arrangements for Aug. 25, upon which day the Prince of Wales arrives in this city, provide for a royal salute of 21 guns to be fired by the officers commanding the thirty-fourth battery, Canadian field artillery, for a traveling escort from the royal Canadian dragoons, and three guards of honor furnished by the forty-eighth highlanders, tenth regiment of royal grenadiers, and the second regiment of the Queen's Own rifles.

LIQUOR SMUGGLING ATTEMPT CHECKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Federal agents, led by Deputy Marshal John J. Oros, frustrated an attempt to smuggle 200 barrels and 605 cases of bottled 5 per cent beer into Chicago on a flotilla of small pleasure craft, early Saturday morning.

When the Mineral City, an excursion steamer, with a number of smaller craft made fast at the foot of Rush Street, where a motor truck fleet waited to receive the cargoes, the federal agents stepped out from the shadows of the dock and took possession.

The first arrest made in connection with the seizure was that of Thomas Young, owner of the steamer, who also owns a saloon at 950 Rush Street. Capt. Joseph McCall and Fred J. Hall, deck hand on the Mineral City, are also held.

BRITISH MISSION TO POLAND
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—The Jewish Chronicle learns that Sir Stuart Samuel has consented to act as head of the mission which the British Government is sending to Poland to investigate the position of the Jews there and facts regarding alleged pogroms.

SAMPLE FAIR IN FRANKFORT
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday)—A German wireless message states that a sample fair to be held in Frankfort at the end of September is attracting numerous exhibits from neutral countries, while the Italian manufacturers also have applied for space.

POLISH-AMERICAN CORPORATION
PORTLAND, Maine—The Polish-American Finance & Trading Corporation has been organized here, with an authorized capital stock of \$3,500,000, to carry on a general business with the Republic of Poland and with any other country in any part of the world. Papers of incorporation have been filed at the Registry of Deeds here.

ARMY ORDER TEXT PUBLISHED
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Sunday)—The French Official Journal publishes the text of the army order under which the Belgian town of Dinant was reduced to ashes and 656 of its inhabitants were shot by the Germans.

FAREWELL TO POILS PUBLISHED
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Sunday)—The Matin publishes a farewell greeting from the officers and other ranks of the first division of the American expeditionary corps to the poilus of France.

WIDE PROPAGANDA LAID TO PACKERS

Pressure Brought on Congress Against Bills, by Various Means Including Unauthorized Telegrams, It Is Charged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—What is regarded by officials as the most far-reaching propaganda to flood the country and Congress since German activity was at its height, is now being gradually revealed to Washington. It is propaganda directed against the Kenyon, Kendrick, and 17 other bills, to regulate packers.

According to documentary evidence, the pressure that is being brought to bear on Congress in opposition to the regulating bills, takes the following forms:

1. Sending telegrams to congressmen and senators signed with the names of residents of the legislators' districts, without, it is alleged, the constituents' knowledge, in many instances.

2. Agents appearing before commercial clubs, farmers' conventions, and other organizations, and persuading them to send telegrams to their national representatives opposing the proposed legislation. Many such telegrams are republished by independent action of the organizations.

3. Following by a detailed system of assembling newspaper clippings every article that may be derogatory to the packers, and sending the magazine or newspaper editor a statement of the packers' position.

4. Distribution of booklets and pamphlets, and paid advertising mediums.

W. J. Harris (D), Senator from Georgia, expressed all these charges on Saturday. He read into the Congressional Record recently a letter from J. R. Wilcox, Fitzgerald, Georgia, stating that a telegram the Senator had received, signed "J. R. Wilcox," was filed by a packer's agent without the knowledge of Mr. Wilcox. The telegram protested against the Kenyon and Kendrick bills.

Senator Harris received a letter from Mr. Wilcox, declaring he had never sent such a telegram as the Senator referred to. The letter, in part, which was read into the Congressional Record, declared:

"I understand from the Western Union telegraph operator here that these telegrams were sent by a representative of Armour & Co., they or he taking the liberty of signing my name to these telegrams without consulting me or receiving any authority from me whatsoever to do so."

Letters forwarded by Mr. Wilcox to Senator Harris show that he on Aug. 6 wrote a packing company in Chicago, other than that named in his original letter to Senator Harris, informing them that he did not approve of such action as had been taken. Under date of Aug. 9, however, he wrote, naming the man alleged to have filed the telegrams.

This packing company wired and wrote Mr. Wilcox denying they had such a man in their employ, and disclaiming such action as Mr. Wilcox outlined.

"The name of the company doesn't matter," said Senator Harris, in discussing the correspondence. "Whether he told Mr. Wilcox, when he met him, that he was employed by one packer or another, it is evident this telegram and many others were filed by packer representatives without the knowledge of the supposed senders."

Objection to Kenyon Bill

Packer Considers Regulation Proposed Not Necessary, and Dangerous

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—James A. Henderson, a Morgan (Utah) canning man, who said he was both a competitor of the five big packers and a source of supply for products they sell, told the Senate Agricultural Committee on Saturday that the regulation proposed in the Kenyon Bill for the packing industry is unnecessary and dangerous.

Monopoly ought to be regulated, Mr. Henderson conceded, when William S. Kenyon, Senator from Iowa, presented the question, "but monopoly doesn't exist now," he added.

"Suppose the Federal Trade Commission, in a report to the President has declared the packers to be in possession of a monopoly," Senator Kenyon continued, "would you want regulation?"

"I don't want to express my opinion of the commission," Mr. Henderson said, "but I've had enough experience with their cost investigations of my own business to lose confidence in them."

Senator Kenyon developed that Mr. Henderson's experience with the commission had arisen out of sales to the government during the war.

"You lost confidence in them be-

Construction

is our part in this Reconstruction period

Hugh S. Roberts & Co.

Builders Designers Engineers

1123 Broadway, New York City

We do not limit ourselves as to the Size, Nature or Locality of the work we undertake.

May we serve you?

cause they found your costs too high at that time and cut your receipts?" Senator Kenyon asked.

"Yes, because they put it lower than did certified accountants."

Packing Industry Surveyed

Report Shows Number of Employees Receive Low Average Wage

CHICAGO, Illinois—Reports of a survey made by the Institute of American Meat Packers, showing how the war affected the labor problem of the packers and declaring that the packing industry now outranks every business in the country in the total value of its product, have been issued here. The leading packers paid a total of \$51,351,905.77 for labor in 1918, compared with \$18,489,937.24 in 1912, an increase in six years of \$32,862,868.53, or 231.7 per cent. The number of men employed by 16 packers increased from 30,278 in 1912 to 51,895 in 1918. The average wage per annum in 1912 was \$602.60, and in 1918 \$1163.44.

JUSTICE IN KOREA DECREED BY MIKADO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Hawaii

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Japanese Consulate here has received by cable a copy of the imperial edict issued by the Mikado ordering that an end be put to the abuses in Korea and giving equality to the Koreans.

"In view of the termination of the war and the rapid changes in conditions in the world," says the edict, "I consider it highly desirable that every effort be made for advancement of the natural resources of the country and of the well-being of the people."

The edict commands the establishment of a benign rule in Korea, and a statement by Premier Hara affirms that the imperial wishes will be carried out. It is deduced that a policy of sweeping reform has been decided on. Premier Hara declares that hereafter no inequality shall be allowed to exist between the Japanese and the Koreans, "as loyal subjects of the same sovereignty, whether politically, socially or otherwise."

OHIO CONVICTS MEN WHO HOARDED MEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Following the conviction of Joseph N. Nash, secretary-treasurer of the Cleveland Provision Company, and William G. Fletcher, manager of the Cleveland branch of Swift & Co., of Chicago, for violating an Ohio statute, which requires a state license for holding meat in storage over certain periods, both defendants were fined \$500 by a local police judge.

Meats held in violation of the law are likely to be seized. This action will depend, according to the county prosecutor, on the decision of the Ohio Supreme Court in a similar case recently tried in Columbus, Ohio.

The county prosecutor expects to file civil action today in the Common Pleas Court for the dissolution of the charter of the Ohio Farmers Cooperative Milk Company, seven members of which are among the 11 dealers indicted under the Valentine Anti-Trust Law here recently.

SHOPMEN AWARD EXPECTED SOON

Director-General of Railroads Has Conferences With President and Attorney-General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, is expected to announce this week the wage increase which will be granted to the 800,000 railroad shop employees. He had two conferences last week with President Wilson, one being attended also by A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, who is in a position to give an opinion upon the extent the cost of living will be reduced by the government. The shopmen finished a vote on a strike last night and it is understood they favored walking out if their demands were not met.

General Strike Threat

Employment of Non-Union Men May Tie Up All New Haven Lines

NEW YORK, New York—A threat to call a general strike of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad if non-union men are employed to replace striking motormen and conductors on the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad, an electric subsidiary, has been made by officials of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who are conducting the strike.

The company has advertised for men to replace the strikers. Officials say a number of men have applied for work, but that only experienced men will be hired.

The walkout occurred after the company, which recently granted a 25 per cent wage increase, refused to meet further demands for a 30 per cent advance. The motormen hold that they are entitled to as much as engineers on steam roads.

Western Trains Delayed

LOS ANGELES, California—Forty carloads of army supplies bound for troops on the border were held in the local freight yards on account of the strike of trainmen on the Southern Pacific, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroads. The mails suffered some delay, but in most instances were cleared within a few hours of their accustomed time.

Santa Fe officials annulled all trains because of inability to get engine crews to man them. They also announced that unless conditions changed they would halt all inbound trains at San Bernardino because of congested yards here.

Street Railway Inquiry to Begin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Public hearings on street railway problems in Massachusetts will begin at the State House tomorrow morning before a special committee appointed by Governor Calvin Coolidge. The points the committee hopes to make clear are, how fares can be reduced, how new taxes will be raised if the public is to be drawn upon, how owners of street

railway securities are to be treated, and whether public ownership or operation are desirable.

The report of the commission will be submitted to the Legislature in November. Street railway fares in this State have now, it is generally agreed, become so high as to be prohibitive, and a prompt solution is generally desired.

Bay State Carmen to Vote on Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Members of the Bay State Street Carmen's Union have voted to hold meetings tonight and tomorrow morning, to vote whether or not they shall strike to enforce their demand for the same wage scale that the Boston Elevated men are receiving. They are dissatisfied with an award by the National War Labor Board. The public trustees of the company say that they will not recede from their position that the arbitration award should be observed, but hold out the hope that they may be able to offer an increase in pay before May 1, 1920, when the present wage agreement ends.

Carmen Accept Offer

NEWPORT, Rhode Island—A compromise offer of 12 1/2 per cent wage increase offered by Wallace H. Donham, receiver of the Bay State Street Railway Company has been accepted by Rhode Island employees of the company. The new rate will be retroactive from Aug. 17. The men demanded originally a 25 per cent increase.

Car Line Shows Deficit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence News Office
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—As a result of the recent car strike in this State, the earnings of the Rhode Island Company for July show a decrease of \$168,795.20 from the June earnings. The deficit for the month was \$92,016.43, while the deficit for the seven months of the present year, ending July 31, is \$432,453.28.

BANK SUPPORT FOR THE TREASURY AMPLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Banking institutions are said to have made such a satisfactory response to the offer of treasury certificates of indebtedness that Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, anticipates ample support whenever needed. He declared yesterday that the subscription of \$1,065,553,500 for the first two issues has placed the treasury in a very satisfactory cash position.

DANIELS PARTY VISITS HAWAIIAN VOLCANO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Hawaii

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and his party yesterday toured Oahu Island, inspecting the radio stations here. In the course of the trip he was entertained at noon with "luau," a native Hawaiian feast, and "hukilau," an old-time fishing excursion.

The party afterward left for Hilo to visit the volcano. The departure from the islands will be made today.

EMERGENCY POLICE FORCE IS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—William H. Pierce, formerly superintendent of police, has taken office in the Chamber of Commerce Building, and will begin this morning to organize an emergency police force to replace the Boston patrolmen if it is necessary through a strike is considered hardly likely. The Chamber of Commerce is strongly supporting Edwin U. Curtis, police commissioner, in his opposition to the union formed by the policemen, who want an increase in pay.

The police are disposed to seek relief through the courts, rather than by a strike. They also believe that their case for increased pay is strong enough so that they will obtain some concessions in that respect.

Trials of a number of union members will begin before police boards this week, on charges that they have disobeyed an order, issued by Mr. Curtis recently, which forbids them to join Labor unions.

The men point out that by the ruling of Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, provost marshal-general, policemen were classed not as municipal officials but as municipal employees, not entitled to exemption from the draft. If policemen were municipal employees when they were wanted for the army, members of the union contend, it will be inconsistent to classify them now as municipal officials. As municipal officials they may not join unions, but as employees they may, the men contend.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES TO SEE PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, is endeavoring to arrange an audience with the President for representatives of the Boston post office employees, who, at a mass meeting last Sunday, voted to ask the President for immediate relief in the way of a temporary increase in pay until next year, when Congress is expected to make a general revision of postal salaries.

Next week the national convention of postal employees will be held at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where, it is expected, the entire body will go on record as favoring prompt action on the pay schedule.

Several representatives of postal employees in this city went yesterday to Worcester, Massachusetts, where a mass meeting similar to the one held here last Sunday had been arranged. The postal employees assert that their pay is barely on a level with that of unskilled workmen, and that in view of the great advance in living costs during the war, increases are urgently needed.

David I. Walsh, Senator, and John F. Fitzgerald, representative from Massachusetts, are endeavoring to gain President Wilson's support for the demands of the postal employees.

BULGARS BURN BRIDGE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Bulgarian bands raiding Serbian territory burned the temporary bridge on the Salonika-Belgrade Railroad, according to a dispatch received from Belgrade by the official information bureau of the Serbs. Railroad traffic over the lines will be interrupted for several days, it was said.

The Store will be closed all day on Saturday, August 30th, and at 12 noon on Saturdays, September 6th and 13th.

It will be closed at 5 P. M. daily until further notice

B. Altman & Co.

The August Sale of Choice Oriental Rugs

is now being held on the Fifth Floor

This Sale presents an unsurpassed opportunity for the acquisition of Oriental floor-coverings of dependable qualities, in small, medium, room and extra large sizes,

at remarkably advantageous prices

The August Sale of

Fine Lace Draperies

is now being held on the Fourth Floor

Selected merchandise, including hand-made French Filst Lace Window Curtains and Panels, has been assembled in a variety that offers an almost unlimited choice of selection,

at uncommonly attractive prices

Madison Avenue—Fifth Avenue, New York

Thirty-Fourth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Thirty-Fifth Street

ORIGIN OF FRENCH LABOR MOVEMENT

Confédération Générale du Travail Has Developed With Great Rapidity—Membership Now Numbers 1,500,000

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The social and political importance acquired during the last few years, one might even call it months, by the Confédération Générale du Travail, has given it a preponderant place in the preoccupations of the public. It is, therefore, particularly interesting to retrace the history of this powerful organization, which, paradoxical as it may seem, is certainly one of the most important elements of order in France at the present moment.

One may find the germ of the Confédération Générale du Travail in the idea of Labor associations which appeared for the first time in France in the daily paper L'Europeen, published in 1831 and 1832. It was only after the Revolution of 1848 that this idea ceased to be a theory and became a practical reality, although the association of goldsmiths had already been founded in 1834. After the Revolution of 1848, it was generally felt in political circles that Labor had to contend with unjust conditions which, according to an old treatise published at the time, "depended upon the unrestricted competition existing between the different industries—upon an unjust and unequal division of salaries—and especially upon the fact that national production and wealth was not equal to the multiplication of the population."

State Aid for Workmen

The idea of association was regarded as a "new germ" to be tested and experimented with, and it was decided that the government should help those who had formed a Labor association, and that the National Assembly should create establishments of credit "for those intelligent and moral workmen who possess no other capital than honesty and morality."

A few days later, a politician, speaking of the problem of Labor associations, pronounced some curiously prophetic words, which mark a date in the long struggle of French Labor toward freedom: "The moment has come to broach frankly the question of Labor associations, so attractive for some, so irritating for others—a question full of well-founded as well as illusory hopes. Association is the great need of our times. . . . Surely there is no one in the assembly who does not with his whole heart desire the progressive elevation of those classes which have until now been maintained in a state of inferiority. And we, for our part, are certain that the day will come when most workmen will have passed from the state of wage earners to that of voluntary associates, just as, in former times, they passed from a state of slaves to that of serfs, and from thence to the state of the free wage earner."

"But this transformation will be the result of time and of the particular efforts of the workmen themselves. Doubtless the State should contribute to this transformation, but, whatever may be the part it takes in the slow realization of this progress, it will be much inferior to the part the workmen will have to take in it. The workman must make himself."

Conflicting Opinions

On July 5, 1849, the National Assembly voted a credit of 3,000,000 francs "to be equitably divided between freely contracted associations," but this decision provoked much dissension between the Constitutional and the Legislative assemblies. The former, convinced that the idea of association prevailed amongst most workmen, frankly tried to encourage Labor associations by every possible means. The Legislative Assembly, on the contrary, pronounced itself absolutely hostile to this "utopia, which existed only in the thoughts of certain leaders and rioters."

"A collection of workmen," said a celebrated statesman of the moment, disdainfully, "could not be sufficiently vigilant, severe, economical, or energetic to direct successfully an industrial concern. An employer who cannot discharge his workmen, or pay them different salaries according to their merit, just as, in former times, they passed from a state of slaves to that of serfs, and from thence to the state of the free wage earner."

Labor's Aims in the Late Forties

As will have been seen by the above quotations, many of the aims of the Labor associations of the late forties resemble the present claims of the Labor syndicates of today, founded according to the economic theories popularized by the International Association of Workmen, and which, in 1884, were duly allowed to group themselves, thus forming the original nucleus of the Confédération Générale du Travail. A congress was held at Limoges some 10 years later by the Federation of Syndicates, which decided on the creation of a large organization powerful enough to cope with vast economic problems, and to which all French industrial syndicates and federations could adhere: thus the Confédération Générale du Travail was born.

The progress achieved by this organization in 25 years is remarkable, for from a rather obscure grouping of the few syndicates, it has attained the

dignity of one of the leading economic factors of the country.

In 1896 the Confédération Générale du Travail drew up a manifesto in which it already expressed its intention—so often repeated since—of treating all Labor questions directly, without the intervention of politicians. In this manifesto, which is the profession of faith of the party, it was also said that, in order to struggle successfully, it was "necessary to combine all efforts and to coordinate the action of the syndicates, so that this coordination should not be temporary but permanent. Political struggle is a periodic manifestation which only demands a momentary effort, and which brings in its train hatred, rancor, and discouragement. In economic action when union can be so easily realized, the results obtained will be all the more considerable if the effort be persistent."

Study Made of Labor Questions

Therefore, in order successfully to pursue the "economic action" it so warmly advocated, the Confédération Générale du Travail studied all the Labor questions of the day, which were thoroughly discussed and analyzed at its annual congress, in which an ever larger number of adherents took part each year, as the conditions of Labor revealed to the working classes the growing necessity and advantage of uniting themselves to defend and further their common interests.

However, the Confédération Générale du Travail assumed its present form in 1902, when it included all syndicates, departmental unions, and national federations of work.

Thus organized, the Confédération Générale du Travail developed with an astounding rapidity, which, it must be said, brought consternation into the hearts of its opponents. In 1895, it numbered 28 federations, 13 bourses du Travail, 126 syndicates. Thirteen years later, it comprised no less than 67 federations, 157 syndical unions, and 2586 syndicates.

The last congress held before the outbreak of the war numbered some 650,000 adherents, while today, each of the 86 French departments is provided with a union syndicate, to which must be added those of Alsace-Lorraine, Algeria, etc., and the members of the Confédération Générale du Travail number 1,500,000!

Tendencies of the Organization

The Maison des Syndicats, which is the seat of the Confédération Générale du Travail, situated in the Rue Orange aux Belles, one of the dreariest, dingiest quarters of laboring Paris, is a bustling hive of ceaseless activity. Its dazzling white facade shines out brightly—even symbolically—at the end of a grimy, dismal news, which, by an irony of fate, is certainly one of the most frequented thoroughfares of Paris. The Confédération Générale du Travail also possesses its own official paper, La Voix du Peuple, which appears once a month and records the general progress of the Labor movement.

The tendencies of the Confédération Générale du Travail, as expressed in some of its statutes, are distinctly startling, such, for instance as when it declares that it "groups irrespective of political opinions all workmen who are conscious of the struggle which must be waged in order to bring about the disappearance of salaries and employers." Indeed, this last sentence is distinctly reminiscent of certain Marxist theories, such as those which advocated economic revolution by the suppression of the basis of production, and the division of wealth.

However, on the whole, as has been said, the Confédération Générale du Travail is distinctly in favor of following a policy of moderation, firmness, and determination, such as that manifested during the recent strikes, which were, on the whole, conducted

with much dignity. *Chl va piano va sano*, seems to be their motto. The most conservative elements of the Confédération Générale du Travail advocate the necessity of politically but firmly educating the heads of the government on the subject of Labor demands in general.

All Shades of Opinion Represented

Naturally such a vast organization comprises all shades of opinion, and some syndicates are frankly in favor of instituting a "Dictatorship of Labor," of "reprisals," and of "individual restitution," whilst others still preach the establishment of a systematic Labor legislation.

The Confédération Générale du Travail has each day new recruits belonging to the most varied professions, for it is no longer the exclusive monopoly of manual labor; intellectuals and artists are also adhering to it.

It is said that "la musique adoucit les mœurs"—one can therefore reasonably expect art to exert a distinct influence over the destinies of the Confédération Générale du Travail. Already Mr. Jouhaux, general secretary, and Mr. Dumoulin, assistant secretary, have adopted as headgear the large, soft, felt hat dear to the "rapins" of yore, when the reckless, careless, *vie de bohème* had not been replaced by the graver *vie syndicale*.

ARMY OFFICERS SEEK CIVILIAN POSITIONS

NEW YORK, New York—Approximately 1700 officers and former officers of the American Army, most of them overseas veterans, have registered with the War Department as applicants for positions; it was announced on Saturday by Col. Arthur Woods, assistant to the Secretary of War, who is conducting a nation-wide drive for the reemployment of former army men.

Applicants asking from \$750 to \$6000 a year represent all fields of endeavor, according to Colonel Woods.

LABOR CONFERENCE SCHEDULED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in Washington on Aug. 28, immediately following the return of President Samuel Gompers from Europe, is announced. The council will take up pending federation matters, and the Labor legislation now before Congress, including the Plumb plan.

RAILWAY STRIKE CALLED OFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

AURORA, Illinois—The strike on the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Electric Railway, which has tied up industries in several towns since July 3, has been called off. The men were given five cents an hour raise with an agreement that a referee should decide the full amount of increase to which they are entitled.

WAITERS ASK INCREASE

NEW YORK, New York—Demands for an increase in wages of from \$15 to \$20 a week have been made to hotel and restaurant proprietors in behalf of 6000 waiters here, according to an announcement by the Waiters Union.

AIR MAIL PAY INCREASE

CLEVELAND, Ohio—A 10 per cent increase in all aerial mail salaries, effective Sept. 1, is announced by Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

MORE NEW YORK THEATERS CLOSE

Sympathetic Strike of Stage Hands and Musicians Shuts Casino and Liberty—Decision on Injunction Now Awaited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The actors' strike entered the new week with interest shifting to the courts. The organization of the Actors Fidelity League, opposed to the Actors Equity Association and to striking, was perfected over the week end, and two more theaters, the Casino and the Liberty, were closed by the sympathetic strike of stage hands and musicians. But perhaps keenest interest is expressed in the decision which Supreme Court Justice Peter A. Hendrick will announce this afternoon on the motion to vacate the temporary injunctions obtained by the members of the Producing Managers Association against individual actors and the Equity. The return today of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is also expected to have a direct bearing on the strike.

Although Judge Hendrick makes it clear that his decision will not affect the merits of the case, since they will be argued later, his attitude at Saturday's hearing indicated that he hoped the final decision would go far toward settling the strike. He recalled that in 1916 a strike of 135,000 cloak makers was settled within a week after the case had come before him in injunction proceedings.

Effect of Decision

Bainbridge Colby, counsel for the managers, said on Friday that the decision would settle the strike. On Saturday Justice Sheffield, for the Equity, said this was not the fact.

"The court will try to decide on the respective merits of both sides," said the judge.

"Both sides naturally will be bound by the decision on the restraining orders or injunctions," said the Equity counsel, "but no decision here will have any effect upon the rights of the strikers and upon any opinions they may have individually."

"I disagree with you," said the judge, "I think it will."

Mr. Sheffield insisted the strike could not be thus settled by a court. Judge Hendrick obtained from an attorney for the Equity a repudiation of the statement by Charles C. Shay, of the stage hands' union. At an Equity meeting he was quoted as saying: "The judges of this city and State, and the politicians, who, prior to election make promises which afterward they do not keep, had better beware how far they go in this particular strike."

The judge said threats would not intimidate him nor swerve him from what he considered to be his duty. Mr. Shay was in court, but was not called upon to explain his alleged remark.

Fidelity League Against Strikers

Meanwhile the players who have determined to keep clear of the Equity have adopted the name Actors Fidelity League and a constitution stating its aim to obtain fair contracts and to hold contracts as inviolable. This reflects the members' belief that Equity players broke their own contracts when they struck, though Equity insists the managers broke them first by saying they would not arbitrate with Equity, although a clause for such arbitration was included in the contract.

The league's opposition to strikes, though not stated in the constitution, was explained, when, in reply to a

question, Louis Mann, chairman said: "We are an organization which purposes never to strike. We are founded on cooperation and fidelity."

Mr. Cohan President

Mr. Mann stated the league was not affiliated with any managers' organization. But the idea originated in George M. Cohan's offer to serve with and back with his money such an organization; and repeatedly Mr. Mann, as chairman, has emphasized that "we are with the managers."

Mr. Cohan was made president, and is expected to resign from the Producing Managers Association today and attend a league meeting this evening. His offer of \$100,000 has been declined on the ground that membership dues will cover all expenses. Other officers are: Vice-president, Louis Mann; treasurer, William Collier; secretary, Allan Dinehart; directors, David Warfield, Mrs. Fiske, Holbrook Blinn, Lowell Sherman, Fay Bainter, Marjorie Wood, Lenore Ulric, Frederic Carr, Janet Beecher, Zaida Sears, Jose Rubin, Gladys Hanson, W. H. Gilmore, Otis Skinner, Willard Mack, Lester Loneragan, George Barnum, George McCarlane, John Halliday, Julia Dean, and Arthur Ashley.

Equity's work as producer and manager is widening. Last week, receipts at the Equity performances in the Lexington Avenue Theater were \$36,000 and a new bill goes on tonight. Several numbers of the old bill will be shown in other cities. Equity has rented the Thomas Hefsky Theater at Houston Street and Second Avenue and will put on shows there. If the managers persist in holding out, it is believed that the actors can inaugurate a theater of their own, perhaps throughout the country, on a profit-sharing basis.

Another cable message from the English actors' association has assured Equity of its support. Equity officials say they closed the Casino because the Shuberts had an interest in the show, and the Liberty because George White, the producer there, had joined the Producing Managers Association. The Hippodrome was allowed to open on the ground that it was a vaudeville show. William A. Brady continues to play in "At 9:45" at the Playhouse, the Greenwich Village Follies have decided not to come up town to a Shubert Theater, "John Ferguson" continues as a cooperative production and vaudeville continues to be shown at the Winter Garden with one scene and a piano.

MR. CLEWS WANTS TO PUT END TO STRIKES

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEWPORT, Rhode Island—"If the power to strike were taken from Labor and superseded by boards of arbitration, all questions between Capital and Labor could be amicably settled without creating the unsettled conditions that now prevail," Henry Clews, New York banker, declared in an interview with the United Press.

"Congress has it within its power

to restore the country to a condition of rest by repealing the act which grants immunity to Labor and agricultural combinations in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman Act," Mr. Clews said.

TRADE UNIONS AND NATIONALIZATION

Issue Probably Will Be Brought to Head at Congress Which Opens in Glasgow on Sept. 8

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—It is considered practically certain that the nationalization issue will be brought to a head at the Trade Union Congress which opens in Glasgow on Sept. 8. Fred Bramley, of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress said today that he was unaware as to what line of policy the Miners Federation would adopt. No definite resolution on mine nationalization had been tabled for discussion at the congress and the period for sending in resolutions from the unions had expired. In view, however, of the Premier's announcement of the policy of the government it was probable that a proposal would be made to raise the question by special emergency resolutions although there was a nationalization resolution in general terms on the agenda already.

The government's decision, Mr. Bramley said, did not merely mean turning down the miners' demands and ignoring the recommendations of the majority report of the Coal Commission, but was in direct opposition to the policy of the Trade Union Congress, which for years past had supported nationalization of the vital industries and natural resources where there was a monopoly. The importance of the present situation lay in the fact that for the first time the government had definitely declared against nationalization.

It was useless to continue passing pious resolutions, Mr. Bramley contended, adding, "I am convinced there will either be a general strike or general election, probably the latter."

PLUMBERS FOR COOPERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The plumbers' union in this city, whose members are on strike for a dollar an hour, are making plans for a cooperative plumbers' establishment, similar to the one in Seattle, Washington. It is possible, however, that their applications for licenses as master plumbers will be refused, and they expect to have difficulty in buying labor in this city. They feel that this latter difficulty may be overcome by trading with out-of-town firms.

SUIT AGAINST UNION

SALEM, Massachusetts—Thomas S. Jelly, of Lynn, a shoe manufacturer, has petitioned the Superior Court for an injunction to restrain the United Leather Workers International Union from displaying in front of his plant a banner stating that a strike is in progress. Damages also were asked.

PLUMB PLAN URGED FOR STREET CARS

New York Branch of American Labor Party Also Decides to Name Candidates for Two Offices Under City Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A decision to enter the next local elections with candidates for president of the Board of Aldermen and sheriff of King's County, and a resolution that the Plumb plan be applied to the street railways in this city, marked Saturday's convention of the New York branch of the American Labor Party. Thomas J. Curtis, deputy state industrial commissioner and international president of the Tunnel and Subway Constructors Union, was unanimously chosen as Labor Party candidate for president of the Board of Aldermen. District branches may decide for themselves whether they will put assembly and aldermanic tickets in the field. Thomas L. Delahunty, president of the Marine Workers Affiliation in this port and leader of the Marine Engineers Union, declined the nomination for sheriff, but said he had waited for a quarter of a century for this opportunity to see Labor organized politically.

The report on transportation said that the inevitable extensions of existing systems must be planned not to benefit any group of financial interests, but to meet the true interests of the public. It was unjust that the people should be forced to submit to higher fares in order that dividends might be paid on heavily watered stock, and it was essential that costly strikes on the systems be averted. Therefore the time had come for the application of the Plumb plan to the local traction lines. To this end it was proposed:

That the city issue bonds for acquisition of the systems; that they be owned and ultimately controlled by the city, but leased for operation to a corporation to which at least one-third of the members are elected by the railway officials, and one-third by the city government; that the public service commission maintain its control over rates, service accounting, safety appliances, and similar matters; that a board of appraisal and extension composed of the commission and three directors of the municipal railways operating corporation have supervisory authority over all new construction, extensions and improvements, thus safeguarding the public where, under private control, it has no adequate protection; that the employees be entitled at the end of each year to one-half the profits above operating expenses and fixed charges, the rest going to the municipal government, with the proviso that whenever the employees' share exceeds 5 per cent of the gross returns the public service commission shall at once reduce fares.

Miss Manhattan COATS and SUITS

"Youthful New York Styles"

Garments of good materials are these which bear my label. Their excellent workmanship is a matter of remark among women who formerly patronized custom tailors. My staff of skilled designers bend every effort to make each Miss Manhattan suit and coat a triumph of becoming smartness.

1051-M

1106-M

TAILORED FOR

NEW YORK

Probably there is one of my exclusive representatives near you—if not, send me the name of your merchant and ask for the Miss Manhattan Fashion Book of newest New York styles. I will see that you are supplied through your own dealer with the garments you wish.

1378 Broadway, New York

Clicquot Club

GINGER ALE

TO water that comes pure and sweet out of a deep, cool spring are added purest of juices of lemons and limes, purest Jamaica ginger and cane sugar. Buy this prime quality ginger drink by the case from your grocer, and serve on every thirsty occasion.

THE CLICQUOT CLUB COMPANY

Mills, Mass., U. S. A.

REFORM IN PRISON SYSTEM ADVOCATED

Great Effort, It Is Said, Must Be Made to Bring Into Action Alterations and Improvements Held Up During the War

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Many of the alterations and improvements in prison systems, which have been proposed by those intimately acquainted with the subject, have been held up by the war, but a great effort must now be made to bring them into active working. Nothing is more evident than the remarkable change in the attitude of the public toward crime and criminals; there is a systematic demand for investigation as to what constitutes crime, together with a deep sense of responsibility toward those who, for the protection of society at large, need to be segregated and controlled. It is no exaggeration to say that amongst thinking people the desire merely to punish has been supplanted by the more intelligent wish to improve such individuals as come under the ban of the law. Degradation, mechanical and useless work, and depressing surroundings tend to lower self-respect, however elementary, so that it has become evident that systems retaining such conditions are useless and consequently wasteful.

Need for Preventive Measures

One of the primary necessities is a more thorough classification of all persons sent to prison for long or short periods, but it is even more important to try and prevent the majority from ever reaching prison at all. Probably much of the present system of punishment for slight offenses came about because it was an easy method, but public opinion has passed the stage when mere convenience would be used as an argument, and the fact that three out of five of the persons who go to jail have already passed through its gates before shows that as a deterrent imprisonment is a failure.

All preventive, probation, and parole work—in short, all individual method is bound to add to the labors of those connected with courts, but, since the whole tendency of present-day progress is to frame some system which will deal with cases upon a more intelligent basis than that of imprisonment, a large increase in probation work, together with an increase of Borstal or reformatory institutions and training farms, is indicated in the near future.

The Borstal Institutions

The short sentence has but few friends or admirers. It achieves little if any reform, and it is obvious that there is no reason why it should do so. It must be remembered that the great proportion of offenders are the direct result of social neglect, of overcrowding and congestion, of ignorance and general low standard. Cases coming from such environment require to be retained for sufficient time to permit of higher social instincts being developed, for to plunge them back again into the same surroundings, until a desire for something better has been evoked, is merely to waste both time and public money and, most important of all, potential manhood. That it is possible to work wonders, the Borstal institutions possess ample proof, and any visitor to them cannot fail to be impressed with the whole tone of the work carried out and with the encouragement to individual character, given by the increase of freedom and responsibility as these are earned.

Every prison visitor knows from experience that many of those who find their way to prison are obviously unfit to be judged by normal standards. Under chosen conditions improvement may be made, and, here again, an increase of homes for those who require special care will be required, such cases tending less and less to reach prison at all. Well-defined cases do not do so now, but there are also the border-line people, who must be provided for. It is interesting to note the program of the two societies devoted to the reform of prison life in Great Britain. In all essential work their aims are identical. The policy of the Howard Association

is to improve prison life in every way, or, to quote from its published pamphlet:

Policy of Howard Association

"To arouse and develop the manhood or womanhood of a prisoner, all healthy and refining influences should be brought to bear. Personal cleanliness and habits of self-respect should be encouraged in every way, clothes should not be hideous and ill-fitting, the surroundings (while plain and simple) should be bright and elevating, and work that is really useful and educative should be provided. Above all, human intercourse with the right sort of persons should be encouraged in every possible way, and endeavors should be made to interest the prisoners in things that elevate and refine—by lectures, discussions, music, singing, and the like."

It advocates the appointment of governors specially selected for their task, more freedom for governors to try experiments, and an extension of the chaplaincy system to secure the services of men and women "who have a deep inward call to help the erring." The association lays great stress upon the necessity for careful selection and training of warders, both men and women, who would really help and encourage prisoners. Abolition of the silence rule during exercise and associated labor (a rule which only breeds deceit and which can never be thoroughly enforced), the shortening to a very brief term of the period of solitary confinement, and more free intercourse with well-concerned and judicious persons from outside are recommended, together with the indeterminate sentence, which insures that offenders shall be released when fit to be released, and adoption of the parole system.

"Prison the Last Resort"

"Prison," says the Howard Association, "should always be the last resort," and it therefore recommends the development of methods other than prison, particularly for the young; the extension of the probation system with properly trained and paid officers and enforcement of that clause of the Act of 1914, that time should be given for the payment of fines. In cases of fraud and theft the magistrate should try and enforce compensation by installment, as is done in cases of civil debt, and this would serve to supply the element of deterrence, often felt to be lacking in the system of probation.

The Penal Reform League is equally insistent upon the great necessity for improving the personnel of prisons, and urges the appointment of women as trained nurses, stewards, etc., and to the higher posts in women's prisons. At present neither the conditions of work nor the pay of prison officials are good. The abolition of punishment of warders has long been advanced by the Penal Reform League and is now under consideration by the Home Office. It is obvious that an officer who requires punishment is unfit for his post. The league also advocates the abolition of adverse private reports not shown to the officers reported against.

Abolition of Silence System Urged

It is not too much to say that the rules for prison officials are antiquated and inhuman or that much of the deterrent effect of imprisonment is marred by the lack of training and vocation of those entrusted with the care of prisoners. The abolition of the silence system would influence both prisoners and officials for good. The argument that silence prevents contamination and is therefore necessary is met by the proven success of careful classification of the various types of prisoners and of the excellent effect of well-trained and humane officers.

Remand homes, adequate in number, to which unconvicted persons (those under arrest, on remand, or committed for trial) shall be sent, are asked for by the Penal Reform League. At present people go to ordinary prisons, a manifestly unjust and harmful proceeding. Juvenile remand homes, not under police supervision, where the cases of children could be investigated are an absolute necessity. Here the children could be retained until the most suitable method, probationary, or other, could be decided upon.

The probation system has never yet been properly tried, owing to the war. The officers are insufficient in number and for the most part untrained, and the system, if it is to be tested, must be uniformly adopted. The Penal Reform League asks that there shall be a standing commission, with an executive officer who would be the general superintendent of probation.

In connection with this it is interesting that Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, chairman of the Prison Commission, mentioned recently that, under the Act of 1914, there was a clause still dormant, which gave power to establish a society for the supervision and protection of all young offenders. They might, he said, create a national society for this purpose uniting all laboring for the same purpose. The action of the individual bodies should not be interfered with, but they would be placed side by side—the Central Society, the Borstal Society—associations subsidized to a certain extent by the government, and probation officers. It is certain that, in these days of coordination, unity of action is of the very essence of success.

"DIRECT ACTION" POLICY CONDEMNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SCARBOROUGH, England—The twentieth annual meeting of the General Federation of Trades Unions was held recently at Scarborough. About a hundred delegates attended and a civic welcome was extended to the visitors.

In the absence of the president, Mr. Joseph Cross, Mr. Thomas Mallalieu took the chair, and in his address dealt with the "direct action" resolution recently passed at the Labor Party conference at Southampton. Such action, Mr. Mallalieu pointed out, might involve the federation in serious liabilities. As far as he could see it was to be used for political purposes, and it seemed to be an exploitation of trade union methods and funds for purposes for which they had never been contributed. Contributions for political purposes, he contended, might be "the death-blow of trade unions." He hoped that trade unionists would consider the risks such a course would lay them open to before they decided to adopt such action. The proposal, he remarked, emanated from a number of disappointed voters. When it was considered that in Great Britain they accepted the rule of the majority, and that they needed only to perfect their position at the ballot-box to get right men in the right place, it seemed absurd to demand direct action to gain these things.

Mr. Edo Fimmen, secretary of the Dutch Federation of Trades Unions, spoke as a fraternal delegate, and in his speech urged the necessity for international action in the reconstruction of trade unionism.

LABOR DILUTION IN BUILDING TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A scheme of labor dilution, much on the lines adopted by the Ministry of Munitions during the war, is proposed as a measure for overcoming the shortage of skilled labor in the building trades. The Minister of Labor has invited trade union representatives on the Joint Industrial Council for the building industry to meet him at Montagu House to discuss the question of augmenting the supply of labor available for home building.

Owing to the many schemes which will be in operation simultaneously it is proposed further that available labor shall be rationed and diluted as far as the exigencies of the national effort will allow. It is also understood that the trade unions in the building trade will be prepared to show sympathetic consideration to any scheme which will make for continuity of employment for their members over a series of years.

EXCLUSIVE women's garments for Fall that keep well within normal price limitations.
SUITS, DRESSES, COATS AND BLOUSES

Paragon
Grant Ave. at Geary St., San Francisco

A music house of recognized ideals, encouraging music as a factor of educational value.

Hauschildt
MUSIC CO.
The House of Harmony
424 Thirteenth Street, Oakland, California

Leighton's Cafeteria
1212 Broadway
OAKLAND, CALIF.

Good
Stockton at O'Farrell
Ladies' Tailoring Exclusively
Telephone Sutter 1184, SAN FRANCISCO
VIRGINIA STUDIOS
Dealers in Antiques and Heirlooms
Designers and manufacturers of original and artistic jewelry. Home of artistic picture framing.
We are interested in anything you have to sell or exchange.
All orders receive careful attention.
125 Post St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

COMMENT ON IRISH DOMINION SCHEME

Irish Unionist Alliance Committee Analyzes the Proposed Plan for Dominion Self-Government in Ireland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The following commentary upon the program of the newly formed Irish Dominion League has been issued by the standing committee of the Irish Unionist Alliance:

"A newly established body, describing itself as the Irish Dominion League, has issued a manifesto which is a very curious document. 'We are told in the first issue of The Irish Statesman, the organ of that body, that it is not concerned to deny the right of the majority of the Irish people to 'self-determine' themselves out of the British Commonwealth if they choose. In strange contrast with the above, the manifesto tells us (paragraph 8) that the Dominion status implies no 'right' to 'cut the painter.' Let there be no mistake about it, whether the 'right' would exist or not, the painter would be cut.

Objections to Manifesto

"The Sinn Féin organ, New Ireland, makes this perfectly clear. In its issue of June 28 it says: 'They [i. e. 'our Dominionists'] ask for the status of Australia or Canada. They must surely know that the first act of any freely elected parliament, in full control of Irish economic and military resources, would be to declare an Irish republic.'"

"We look to the manifesto in vain for evidence of any solicitude for the safety and security of the United Kingdom and the Empire. The manifesto admits the abstract right to establish a republic, but confines its objections to its effect on Ireland in the following words: 'We see no advantage for Ireland in the status of a republic, but many disadvantages, which as a dominion she would not have to fear. . . . Our strongest reason for rejecting the republican demand is that it must, of necessity, disastrously divide Irishmen, at a time when every effort should be made to unite them.' As the Freeman's Journal of June 28 truly says: 'To establish an Irish republic within the lifetime of any of the existing generations involves the utter defeat of Great Britain and her reduction to a condition such as that to which the Austrian Empire has been reduced.'"

"Such is the prospect which the signatories to the manifesto apparently contemplate with either equanimity or indifference. Their only objection to a republic is that it would be disadvantageous to Ireland, while the Irish

Dominion League to which they belong, is 'not concerned to deny the abstract right' to its establishment.

Possibility of Secession

"It is recognized by the signatories to the manifesto that the loyal dominions of Canada, and possibly Australia, would have the physical ability to secede from their present allegiance if they so desired, and that other loyal dominions, if their peoples desired separation, might meet with no opposition in the British Parliament."

"The possibility of the secession of loyal parts of the Empire is contemplated, though not one of them has ever expressed a desire to secede. When, however, we come to the one part where disloyalty is rampant, the one part which allied itself with Germany and endeavored to help her to victory, which for years has been demanding total separation, where the majority proclaim that they will be satisfied with nothing less, and where the terror of the boycott and the bullet of the assassin are the weapons employed for its achievement, we are asked to rely for security against secession on the mere belief of 'an important and substantial minority of the Irish people' and of the population of England, Scotland, and Wales, that a break in the strategic unity of these islands would involve them in the gravest peril. The 'important and substantial minority' of the Irish people, no matter what they believed, could prevent the establishment of an Irish republic, and if the population of England, Scotland, and Wales sought to give effect to their belief, they would have to do so at the point of the bayonet."

Ulster to Be Coerced
"The apparent belief of the signatories that the negligible difference between the status of a dominion and a republic will suffice to preserve the strategic unity of these islands, can only be accounted for by ignoring realities and relying on visionary theories which are contradicted by facts. 'Turning to the portion of the manifesto which deals with Ulster, we are told that she is to be either cajoled or coerced. She is asked to state what special safeguards she demands, but whether she is satisfied with paper guarantees against legislative or administrative injustice or not, it is made clear that, if the Dominion status is accepted by the rest of Ireland, she must submit. We are thus asked to add to the other evils which would flow from the Dominion status the probability, if not certainty, of civil war."

"Such, in brief, is the program of the Irish Dominion League and its organ, The Irish Statesman. 'All who are concerned for the peace, order and progress of the Irish Nation' are invited by the signatories to join the league, and to give it their moral and financial support. The Irish Unionist Alliance taces to Ireland, while the Irish

who are concerned for the peace, order, and progress of Ireland will resolutely decline to support a policy which, if successful, would produce the very opposite results and constitute an imperial danger of the first magnitude. The arguments in favor of the maintenance of the Legislative Union were never so powerful as they are now. To grant the Dominion status, and to hand over Ireland to pro-Germans and rebels, would be an act of madness."

"It is surprising to find presumably loyal citizens subscribing to the doctrine set forth in their organ, The Irish Statesman, that the authority of the Crown in Ireland is alien, irresponsible, and unconstitutional. It might have been supposed that they would have done all in their power to aid and encourage the efforts of the Irish Executive to save the country from a state of absolute savagery; but this apparently is not so."

"The Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary may rest assured that every loyal Irishman will support them in doing their duty in the cause of order and civilization."

OPPOSITION TO POLICY OF TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Uncompromising opposition to some of the proposals put forward by the leaders of the Triple Alliance is contained in a resolution which has been adopted by the executive council of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union. The members of the council state that as part of the alliance they never understood that the influence of the alliance was to be used in political directions.

Feeling that they would be outnumbered at a conference, proposed to be held by the alliance, and that they could not recommend the seamen to take the drastic action proposed by the leaders of the alliance, the executive decided that the most effective protest they could make would be to abstain from attending the conference, and passed a resolution to that effect.

COOPERATION HELPS ZIONIST MOVEMENT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—The formation of cooperative food supplies societies in Palestine, by workmen and artisans, who were later joined by the professional classes when the prices of foodstuffs rose to an almost prohibitive height, is an interesting feature of the report on the work of the Zionist Commission, just published in the Jewish Chronicle. A loan of £12,500, part of which has already been repaid, was made to the two existing cooperative societies to enable them to purchase foodstuffs which they could sell to the members at moderate prices.

"The experience gained during the years of war," reads the report, "has proved that this form of cooperative society is perhaps the most rational means for alleviating the sufferings of the working classes due to the dearth of foodstuffs. . . . The usefulness of these societies, even in normal times, cannot be overestimated, and it is the intention of the Zionist Commission to provide the necessary means for their maintenance, so that they may continue to carry on their work."

Assisted also by the commission, cooperative workmen's agricultural societies for the cultivation of cereals, vegetables, and horticulture have been formed, and along the Mediterranean coast a Jewish fishing industry on cooperative lines has been formed.

PEACE TREATY AND PROHIBITION

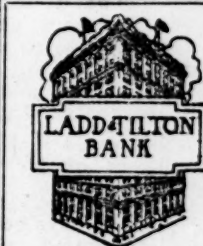
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In a message of greeting to the Prime Minister on his return from Paris after the signing of the peace treaty, the Strength of Britain Movement expresses "special satisfaction that the peace treaty provides for prohibition of the sale of intoxicants to native races long scourged by alcohol."

A Friendly Book Store

for all who like reading—a Book Store of all talked about new books—of favorite old books—of the sciences, philosophy, autobiography, history, poetry, invention, art, drama and religion. A wealth of books for children and for high school students.

Please feel yourself at perfect liberty to browse amongst these books as long and as often as you like.



A Financial Institution of Recognized Strength

is Ladd & Tilton Bank, backed by the experience of three score years.

Its advice and active cooperation should prove of value to customers in any phase of their business.

LADD & TILTON BANK
Washington and Third
PORTLAND, OREGON

The United States National Bank

On Sixth Street at Stark
Portland, Oregon,

Welcomes Your Account,
Large or Small.

Capital and Surplus
\$2,500,000.00

Lipman Wolfe & Co.
PORTLAND, OREGON

Cordially invite your inspection
of the

NEW

Daily arrivals in the new in garments and for the home, make this an interesting place to shop.

IN BUYING A DIAMOND the first thing to be considered is expert service and advice. You are sure of both at JAEGER BROS. JEWELERS, SILVERSMITHS
131-133 Sixth Street
Oregonian Bldg.
Portland, Ore.

Suits Pressed 45c
Suits Cleaned \$1.25
Save delivery charges
UNIQUE TAILORING CO.
104 Fourth St., Near Park, Portland, Ore.



"Services Covering the Northwest and Encircling the Globe"

Local, Territorial and Foreign
Business Invited

The Northwestern
National Bank

NORTHWESTERN BANK BUILDING
PORTLAND, OREGON

A Great Store for MEN'S SUITS

You'll find here clothes that have the good characteristics of fine custom tailoring. Fabrics that cannot be excelled.

Ben Selling
Morrison at Fourth
Portland, Oregon.

"The Highway"
A Distinctive Sweet Shop
Makers of ICE Cream, Betty-Jean, WATER, Chocolates, ICES
307 Washington Street, Portland, Ore.



Livingston Bros.
Geary Street and Grant Avenue, SAN FRANCISCO

New Arrivals in

Navy Blue Dresses

of men's wear serge and tricotine

Smartly tailored styles for street, business or afternoon wear—with novel touches of embroidery or lace—and smart button trimmings.

\$29.75 \$35.00 and \$39.75

SAN FRANCISCO

Markes Bros.
Specialty Tailors
130 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

Cordially invite you to visit the Second Floor Beautiful, including the

New Fur Department

with FURS of Rare Charm—Rich and Unusual Fur Coats, Capes, Stoles and Chokers—in All Favored Pelts

"OPEN A CHARGE ACCOUNT"

Mention The Christian Science Monitor

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HERRON DEFEATS JONES FOR TITLE

Oakmont Player Wins Amateur Golf Championship of United States on Home Course From R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta Star

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The crown of amateur golf champion went to Davidson Herron, a product of the Oakmont course, Saturday, when he defeated R. T. Jones Jr., of Atlanta, Georgia, the find of recent years, 5 and 4. One of the largest galleries that ever followed a championship match, variously estimated at from 6500 to 10,000 spectators, saw the two boys clasp hands on the thirty-second green when the match terminated.

Jones gave the victor a plucky battle, overcoming a handicap of three down during the morning. He was the victim of a peculiar break of the game during the afternoon, when in playing his approach to the thirteenth hole the shout of "fore" through a megaphone by a course official disconcerted him and he topped his ball into a bunker, conceding the hole after three ineffectual attempts to play out. This unfortunate incident destroyed whatever chance he had of duplicating his morning effort.

Jones had the honor and hit a terrific drive for 275 yards for the start of the match. Herron's initial drive was good but short of his opponent's by 25 yards. Both were just short of the green with their second. Herron was closer on the approach but Jones halved the hole in 4 with a 4-foot putt. Jones drove another terrific one to the second, Herron slicing his drive to the edge of the fairway. When Herron overran the cup with his putt Jones holed out in 4 and 1 up. Both drives were good to the third and each had a short putt, halving the hole. Herron outdrove Jones to the fourth and both had beautiful brassies close to the green. The former missed his putt but laid Herron a half stymie and the hole was halved in 5. Jones found a bunker to the fifth but Herron holed out for a 4 and evened the match. Herron was over the short sixth green and Jones was on near the pin. A missed putt by Jones enabled Herron to halve the hole in three.

Herron captured the seventh and went ahead because of his beautiful drive and masie niblick second almost to the pin, holing out for a birdie three. Herron found a trap in front of the eighth. When Jones' putt rimmed the cup the hole was halved in 4. Herron drove a beauty 300-yard to the ninth with Jones 25 yards shorter. Jones was trapped on his second and had a difficult putt when he got out. Herron's run-up putt was dead and he took the hole for a par 4, making it 2 up at the turn. Herron was under par for the first nine holes.

Herron Under Par

Herron sliced his second to a ditch going to the tenth, while Jones was just short with a well-played iron. Jones' masie was dead for a 4 for the hole, making him one down. Herron outdrove Jones to the eleventh, the latter hooking to a trap. Both putts were long, Jones rimming the hole, and Herron holing out for a par 4, going ahead 2 up.

Herron was in the rough to the long twelfth and Jones sliced his brassie to the rough. Jones missed a short putt and the hole went to Herron, 5-6, making him three up. Herron found a trap to the short thirteenth and Jones was on dead in one. Herron missed his putt and Jones took it in three. Herron 2 up. Jones' drive to the fourteenth was a beauty. Herron hooking to a trap. Herron conceded the hole after missing a putt, being one up. The fifteenth was halved in 5 after both found hazards. Jones squared the match at the sixteenth when Herron took three putts. To the seventeenth, Jones was in a trap and Herron in the rough, halving the hole in 5. The eighteenth was halved in 4, both missing putts, even-all at the end of the round.

Jones had the honor for the afternoon round and drove into a trap. Both were on the green in 3. Herron holed out a long putt in 4, going ahead one up. Both drives to the twentieth were good and their approach shots were dead. The hole was halved in three. Jones evened up on the twenty-first, sinking a six-foot putt for a 4, Herron rimming the cup. Herron ran down a 20-footer for a 4, winning the twenty-second. Jones was off the fairway with his second to the twenty-third and missed a long putt. Herron holing out for a win in 4. Herron was in the rough to the twenty-fourth and a good putt by his opponent got him the hole in three. Herron was now one up. The drives were long to the twenty-fifth and the approaches were dead, the hole being halved in 4. Both were on with their brassies in 2 for the twenty-sixth and halved it in three. Herron outdrove Jones to the twenty-seventh, and took the hole after laying the latter a stymie, 4-5. Herron was 2 up at the turn.

Herron sliced to the rough and Jones had a beauty for 300 yards. Jones laid his putt dead and Herron sank a ten-footer for a 4, halving it. Jones was a little further on the fairway to the twenty-ninth, and was on in 2 with his iron but it rolled into a trap, and he missed his putt. Herron was out of a trap beautifully and sank the ball for a 4 and win, making him three up. Jones conceded the match after topping his brassie

shot into a bunker and picking up after failing to get out with three strokes, making Herron four up. The match was dormant five on the thirty-first when Jones drove to a trap and pulled across the green into another, Herron taking it 3-5, after landing in one. Both had beautiful drives to the thirty-second and each was home in two. Their putts were both dead for a four and the match was over. The cards follow:

Morning Round	
Jones, out	4 4 5 5 3 4 4 5-38
Herron, out	4 5 4 5 4 3 3 4-36
Jones, in	5 6 3 4 4 4 4 4-40
Herron, in	5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5-42

Afternoon Round

Jones, out	5 3 4 5 5 3 4 5-37
Herron, out	4 3 5 4 4 4 3 4-35
Jones, in	4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4-38
Herron, in	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-34

C—Conceded to Herron.

AVERAGES GIVE MURPHY LEAD

Cobb, However, Is Real Leader for American League Batting Honors—Cravath Still at Top

CHICAGO, Illinois—Edward Murphy, the star pinch hitter of the Chicago White Sox, who had "delivered" with regularity in the past few weeks, is topping the American League batters with a mark of .476, according to averages released Wednesday. However, he has participated in only 21 games. Harris of Cleveland, in 28 games, made an average of .403.

T. R. Cobb of Detroit is the real leader, more than 100 points behind Murphy. The Detroit star has been getting safe blows consistently, and has an average of .374 made in 90 games. W. C. Jacobson of St. Louis is the runner-up to Cobb with .352. George Sisler, star of the St. Louis Club, is showing the way to the base stealers with 25 thefts. In addition to being the leading base stealer, Sisler is in front in total bases with a mark of 210, which is better than that of G. H. Ruth of Boston, who has a string of 19 circuit-hits to his credit. Other leading American League batters in 40 or more games: Veach, Detroit, .352; Jackson, Chicago, .333; Heilmann, Detroit, .326; Fawcett, New York, .326; Flagstead, Detroit, .317; Rice, Washington, .315; Gandil, Chicago, .314; Ruth, Boston, .313; Chapman, Cleveland, .312; Weaver, Chicago, .311; E. Collins, Chicago, .311.

M. G. Carey of Pittsburgh had a great week with the bat in the National League, and boosted his average to .301, but Carey has played in only 31 games. Turner Barker of Chicago also has been doing some timely hitting, and is in fourth place with a mark of .315. C. C. Cravath, the Philadelphia manager and leading home-run hitter in the senior league, is topping the batters with .340. James Thorpe, of Boston, is next with .336, and E. J. Roush, of Cincinnati, is in third place with .323. Cravath broke the tie for home-run honors, which he shared with Benjamin Kauff, New York, last week by cracking out a pair of circuit drives. He has 11. Z. Wheat, of Brooklyn, continued to lead in total bases with 175. G. W. Cutshaw, of Pittsburgh, stole his thirtieth base during the week, and is topping the base stealers.

Other leading hitters who participated in 40 or more National League games: Hornsby, St. Louis, .308; Stock, St. Louis, .308; McHenry, St. Louis, .306; Z. Wheat, Brooklyn, .305; Doyle, New York, .299; Luderus, Philadelphia, .299; Groh, Cincinnati, .298; Meusel, Philadelphia, .298.

NEW ENGLAND RECORDS BROKEN

Four New Figures Made in Annual Track and Field Events at Tech Field Saturday

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Four records were broken and two were equaled at the annual New England amateur track and field championship meeting held at Technology Field Saturday.

E. J. Thomson of Dartmouth, wearing the colors of the Boston Athletic Association, raced over the high hurdles for 120-yards in 15.4-58; Harry Barwise, a clubmate, jumped to the new record height of 6ft. 2in. in the high jump; M. S. Wright, also of the Boston Athletic Association, cleared 12ft. 4 1/2 in. in the pole vault, and Oscar Duleif, of Quincy, tossed the javelin 153ft. 6 1/2 in. W. D. Hayes of the Boston Athletic Association, equaled the marks in both the 100 and 220-yard dashes, the times being 10.8 and 21.4-58, respectively.

J. J. Connolly of the Boston Athletic Association, won the mile run in 4m. 21.1-58, and H. E. Weeks of the same club took honors in the 3 mile event in 15m. 29s.

There were two novice races, but because of some question about the novice standing of some of the sprinters, the prizes were held up until some decision will be made by the registration committee. The quarter-mile was an interesting race. James Sampson of the Dorchester Club winning by making a remarkable spring over the last 50 yards.

An interesting accompaniment of the games was the defeat by Mike Hoar, the former sprinter, now caretaker of Tech Field, of Harry McCaffrey, the Cambridge policeman, in a special 100-yard dash. The race was held before the championships. Hoar was allowed 30 yards. They are old-time associates on the cinders.

RANELAGH POLO WEEK REVIVED

Aldershot Defeats Vale of White Horse After Fast Open Game 7 Goals to 6

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The County Polo Week was begun at Ranelagh on July 7. The revival of this, one of the most interesting weeks of the London polo season, is due largely to the efforts of Mr. W. S. Buckmaster. Aldershot played and defeated the Vale of White Horse, after a good, fast, open game, by 7 goals to 6. The teams were:

Aldershot—Maj. L. M. Dunbar, No. 1; Lieut.-Col. W. Q. Winwood, No. 2; Brig.-Gen. J. H. No. 3, and Lieut.-Col. E. F. Twist, back.

Vale of White Horse—Capt. R. Smart, No. 1; the Hon. A. Hastings, No. 2; Mr. S. Barton, No. 3, and Maj. G. F. Gretton, back.

In the first part of the game neither side was hitting the ball truly. The light was very bad, and many half-hit shots and also clean misses were the result. Later the players seemed to accommodate themselves, and there was some good long hitting. Aldershot scored twice in the first two periods. The first goal was hit by Lieutenant-Colonel Winwood, after a penalty shot had enabled his side to carry the ball near to their opponents' goal. He also scored the second goal with a half-hit drive, from which he managed to catch up and tip through.

In the third period the Aldershot team, although their hitting had improved, were not keeping stations, and there were generally two V. W. H. players on the ball to Aldershot's one. As a consequence, the V. W. H. had the game very much their own way in this and in the subsequent period. They managed to equalize, and they should have scored twice more from long drives by Mr. Barton.

Major Dunbar gave his side the lead again in the fifth period with a neat shot under his pony's neck. Colonel Twist had managed to keep out the play during the temporary relapse of his side, who now got together again and increased their lead to two goals, in spite of two fine runs by Mr. Hastings, from both of which he scored. The V. W. H. early in the seventh period obtained a fifth goal, and it appeared that they might win after all, until General Vaughan made his side safe with a hard-hit shot when he was standing over the ball. Then, just on time, the V. W. H. who played the match right out, scored a sixth goal after a fast gallop between Captain Smart and General Vaughan.

The latter and Colonel Twist both played a good game, and Major Dunbar at times showed excellent form, but he was not always as far up as a No. 1 should be. Captain Smart, on the other hand, was always worrying his back; Mr. Hastings at No. 2 was very sound, and Mr. Barton hit some long drives. Aldershot were, on the whole, the faster-mounted team.

The Ranelagh polo tournament was begun on the same day when two matches in the first round were played off. In the opening tie the Scouts beat the Pilgrims by four goals to three. The ground had not recovered from the heavy rain of the previous week, and soon became lumpy, with the result that accurate hitting was difficult. The pace, however, was fast, and the result hung in the balance until the end.

In the other tie Thornby defeated Cowley Manor by seven goals to three. Against their stronger opponents Cowley Manor made an excellent fight until nearing the end, the scoring-board halfway through the fourth period indicating three goals all.

The teams were: J. E. Gibbs, Capt. A. S. Willis, Maj. V. Lockett, and Lieut.-Col. C. F. Hunter, back. Cowley Manor—Capt. H. de Trafford, Mr. E. B. Horlick, Col. C. D. Miller, and Commander R. W. McGrath, back.

FINAL SCORES IN VICTORY CHESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HASTINGS, England (Sunday)—In the eleventh round of the minor tournament in the Victory Chess Congress Oskam beat Saunders, Ponzioli opening, 42 moves. In the British ladies' Mrs. Sallas drew with Miss Cotton, Vienna game. The final scores of the minor tournament were: Sergeant, 9 1/2; Speyer, 7 1/2; Miller, 7; Gibaud, 6 1/2; Mackenzie, 6; Gibson, 5 1/2; Saunders, 5 1/2; Oskam, 4 1/2; Germann, 4 1/2; Wardhaug, 1 1/2; Boyce, 1. The finals in the British ladies' championship were: Mrs. Holloway, 9; Mrs. Anderson, 7; Mrs. Roe, 7; Mrs. Sallas, 6 1/2; Mrs. Mitchell, 6 1/2; Mrs. Stevenson, 6; Mrs. Houlding, 5 1/2; Miss Gooding, 4; Miss Price, 4; Miss Sterling, 4; Mrs. Rogers, 3 1/2; Miss Cotton, 3.

Prize distribution took place yesterday morning. Miss Canon Rose presided, and the Mayors of Hastings gave away the awards. Capablanca was received with great enthusiasm and is now playing simultaneously.

MISS BOYLE WINS LONG DISTANCE SWIM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The National Amateur Athletic Union women's senior long-distance swim at the South Shore Country Club was won by a fraction of a second by Miss Charlotte Boyle of the New York Women's Swimming Association, who swam a distance of about 2 1/2 miles in the face of a strong west wind in

NEWCOMERS AFTER SINGLES TITLE

Recent Additions to Tennis Ranks Challenge Veterans for United States Championship in Annual Tourney at Forest Hills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

FOREST HILLS, Long Island, New York—The thirty-eighth annual contest for the tennis singles championship of the United States at the West Side Tennis Club finds all the men who were making tennis history from 1914 to 1918 back in the game with a host of newcomers ready to challenge them for supremacy. Not only are the newcomers knocking at the portal of this contest for the premier honors, but players holding the highest rank in international competition are trying for the title. The team of the Australian imperial forces, N. E. Brookes, former world's champion; G. L. Patterson, who won the title from him in June at Wimbledon, England; R. V. Thomas and Randolph Lycett, who would like to take the singles crown back to Japan; C. J. Griffin, W. E. Davies, and C. S. Garland Jr., the representative of the United States at Wimbledon, and W. M. Washburn, champion of the American expeditionary forces, all players recognized as among the best in the tennis world.

The feature matches of the 64 which must be played in the opening round today, will be as follows: At 1 p. m. on court No. 3, M. E. McLoughlin, Los Angeles, v. A. S. Cragin, New York; on court No. 1, C. B. Doyle, Washington, District of Columbia, v. S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn; at 4:30 on court No. 2, Capt. G. L. Patterson, Melbourne, Australia, v. F. B. Alexander, New York.

Other matches on adjoining courts will include: at 1 p. m., N. W. Niles, Boston, v. J. S. Ewing, Ashland, New Hampshire; Gerald Emerson, Orange, New Jersey, v. J. B. Adoue, Dallas, Texas; R. V. Gattomb, New York, v. Walter Westbrook, Detroit; Vincent Richards, Yonkers, New York, v. Leven Jester, Dallas, Texas; at 3 p. m., T. R. Pell, New York, v. H. L. Taylor, Brooklyn; H. C. Johnson, Boston, v. R. M. Herr, St. Louis; R. N. Williams, 2d, Boston, v. P. C. Baggs, New York; R. V. Thomas, Australia, v. W. P. Compton, Cedarhurst, New York; W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, v. Henry Brunie, New York; Randolph Lycett, Australia, v. Harold Godshall, Los Angeles; at 4:30 p. m., N. E. Brookes, Australia, v. W. L. Pate, New York; Clarence Hobart, Alexandria Bay, New York, v. F. C. Anderson, Brooklyn; R. L. Murray, Niagara Falls, New York, v. Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York; Leonard Beckman, New York, v. Alexander Her, New York; and W. E. Davis, San Francisco, California, v. R. N. Dana, Providence, Rhode Island.

Julian Myrick will officiate as referee in the absence of Maj. G. T. Adee and Edward Conlin, chairman of the National Umpires Association, will be in charge of the umpires. He said last night that plenty of officials to handle all of the matches would be on hand.

The victory of N. E. Brookes and G. L. Patterson in the United States doubles championship and the defeat of Thomas and Lycett by the new doubles team of Tilden and Garland at Southampton will greatly increase interest in the team match between the United States and the Australians, to be held at Forest Hills following the national singles championships. Details have been arranged between J. S. Myrick, representing the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, and N. E. Brookes, captain of the Australia imperial forces team. As the United States is not represented in the Davis Cup matches to be held this year in Australia, particular interest attaches to this match. England, who has already defeated South Africa, is now contesting with France and Belgium for the right to play Australia, who now holds the cup.

The Australia imperial forces team, though it may not be the best, as must be determined after their return home, is a strong combination, consisting of N. E. Brookes and G. L. Patterson, now United States doubles champions, and R. V. Thomas and Randolph Lycett. The personnel of the American team will not be determined until after the championship, but will certainly include the best players that can be mustered.

The match will start on Thursday, Sept. 4 and will continue on Friday and Saturday. Four singles and four doubles matches will be played so that a fair test of the relative strength will be secured with splendid competition.

MADONNA WINS IN FAST TIME REVERE, Massachusetts—Vincent Madonna won the 50-mile golden wheel race at the Revere Beach track in 1h. 10m. 23.3-58. It was the best time made there this year and the winner probably would have set up a new record for the distance behind small motors had he not punctured a tire and been forced to change wheels. He defeated Clarence Carman by 3 1/2 laps.

ILLINOIS WINS 440-YARD SWIM Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Central Amateur Athletic Union men's senior 440-yard relay swimming championship was won by the Illinois Athletic Club team at Edgewater Beach Saturday. Two teams from the Great Lakes, Illinois Naval Training Station, finished second and third. The time was 4m. 7s.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Yesterday's county cricket matches resulted as follows: Gloucestershire beat Leicestershire by eight wickets, while Kent drew with Lancashire.

NEWCOMERS AFTER SINGLES TITLE

Recent Additions to Tennis Ranks Challenge Veterans for United States Championship in Annual Tourney at Forest Hills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

FOREST HILLS, Long Island, New York—The thirty-eighth annual contest for the tennis singles championship of the United States at the West Side Tennis Club finds all the men who were making tennis history from 1914 to 1918 back in the game with a host of newcomers ready to challenge them for supremacy. Not only are the newcomers knocking at the portal of this contest for the premier honors, but players holding the highest rank in international competition are trying for the title. The team of the Australian imperial forces, N. E. Brookes, former world's champion; G. L. Patterson, who won the title from him in June at Wimbledon, England; R. V. Thomas and Randolph Lycett, who would like to take the singles crown back to Japan; C. J. Griffin, W. E. Davies, and C. S. Garland Jr., the representative of the United States at Wimbledon, and W. M. Washburn, champion of the American expeditionary forces, all players recognized as among the best in the tennis world.

The feature matches of the 64 which must be played in the opening round today, will be as follows: At 1 p. m. on court No. 3, M. E. McLoughlin, Los Angeles, v. A. S. Cragin, New York; on court No. 1, C. B. Doyle, Washington, District of Columbia, v. S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn; at 4:30 on court No. 2, Capt. G. L. Patterson, Melbourne, Australia, v. F. B. Alexander, New York.

Other matches on adjoining courts will include: at 1 p. m., N. W. Niles, Boston, v. J. S. Ewing, Ashland, New Hampshire; Gerald Emerson, Orange, New Jersey, v. J. B. Adoue, Dallas, Texas; R. V. Gattomb, New York, v. Walter Westbrook, Detroit; Vincent Richards, Yonkers, New York, v. Leven Jester, Dallas, Texas; at 3 p. m., T. R. Pell, New York, v. H. L. Taylor, Brooklyn; H. C. Johnson, Boston, v. R. M. Herr, St. Louis; R. N. Williams, 2d, Boston, v. P. C. Baggs, New York; R. V. Thomas, Australia, v. W. P. Compton, Cedarhurst, New York; W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, v. Henry Brunie, New York; Randolph Lycett, Australia, v. Harold Godshall, Los Angeles; at 4:30 p. m., N. E. Brookes, Australia, v. W. L. Pate, New York; Clarence Hobart, Alexandria Bay, New York, v. F. C. Anderson, Brooklyn; R. L. Murray, Niagara Falls, New York, v. Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York; Leonard Beckman, New York, v. Alexander Her, New York; and W. E. Davis, San Francisco, California, v. R. N. Dana, Providence, Rhode Island.

Julian Myrick will officiate as referee in the absence of Maj. G. T. Adee and Edward Conlin, chairman of the National Umpires Association, will be in charge of the umpires. He said last night that plenty of officials to handle all of the matches would be on hand.

The victory of N. E. Brookes and G. L. Patterson in the United States doubles championship and the defeat of Thomas and Lycett by the new doubles team of Tilden and Garland at Southampton will greatly increase interest in the team match between the United States and the Australians, to be held at Forest Hills following the national singles championships. Details have been arranged between J. S. Myrick, representing the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, and N. E. Brookes, captain of the Australia imperial forces team. As the United States is not represented in the Davis Cup matches to be held this year in Australia, particular interest attaches to this match. England, who has already defeated South Africa, is now contesting with France and Belgium for the right to play Australia, who now holds the cup.

The Australia imperial forces team, though it may not be the best, as must be determined after their return home, is a strong combination, consisting of N. E. Brookes and G. L. Patterson, now United States doubles champions, and R. V. Thomas and Randolph Lycett. The personnel of the American team will not be determined until after the championship, but will certainly include the best players that can be mustered.

The match will start on Thursday, Sept. 4 and will continue on Friday and Saturday. Four singles and four doubles matches will be played so that a fair test of the relative strength will be secured with splendid competition.

MADONNA WINS IN FAST TIME REVERE, Massachusetts—Vincent Madonna won the 50-mile golden wheel race at the Revere Beach track in 1h. 10m. 23.3-58. It was the best time made there this year and the winner probably would have set up a new record for the distance behind small motors had he not punctured a tire and been forced to change wheels. He defeated Clarence Carman by 3 1/2 laps.

ILLINOIS WINS 440-YARD SWIM Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Central Amateur Athletic Union men's senior 440-yard relay swimming championship was won by the Illinois Athletic Club team at Edgewater Beach Saturday. Two teams from the Great Lakes, Illinois Naval Training Station, finished second and third. The time was 4m. 7s.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Yesterday's county cricket matches resulted as follows: Gloucestershire beat Leicestershire by eight wickets, while Kent drew with Lancashire.

NEWCOMERS AFTER SINGLES TITLE

Recent Additions to Tennis Ranks Challenge Veterans for United States Championship in Annual Tourney at Forest Hills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

FOREST HILLS, Long Island, New York—The thirty-eighth annual contest for the tennis singles championship of the United States at the West Side Tennis Club finds all the men who were making tennis history from 1914 to 1918 back in the game with a host of newcomers ready to challenge them for supremacy. Not only are the newcomers knocking at the portal of this contest for the premier honors, but players holding the highest rank in international competition are trying for the title. The team of the Australian imperial forces, N. E. Brookes, former world's champion; G. L. Patterson, who won the title from him in June at Wimbledon, England; R. V. Thomas and Randolph Lycett, who would like to take the singles crown back to Japan; C. J. Griffin, W. E. Davies, and C. S. Garland Jr., the representative of the United States at Wimbledon, and W. M. Washburn, champion of the American expeditionary forces, all players recognized as among the best in the tennis world.

The feature matches of the 64 which must be played in the opening round today, will be as follows: At 1 p. m. on court No. 3, M. E. McLoughlin, Los Angeles, v. A. S. Cragin, New York; on court No. 1, C. B. Doyle, Washington, District of Columbia, v. S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn; at 4:30 on court No. 2, Capt. G. L. Patterson, Melbourne, Australia, v. F. B. Alexander, New York.

Other matches on adjoining courts will include: at 1 p. m., N. W. Niles, Boston, v. J. S. Ewing, Ashland, New Hampshire; Gerald Emerson, Orange, New Jersey, v. J. B. Adoue, Dallas, Texas; R. V. Gattomb, New York, v. Walter Westbrook, Detroit; Vincent Richards, Yonkers, New York, v. Leven Jester, Dallas, Texas; at 3 p. m., T. R. Pell, New York, v. H. L. Taylor, Brooklyn; H. C. Johnson, Boston, v. R. M. Herr, St. Louis; R. N. Williams, 2d, Boston, v. P. C. Baggs, New York; R. V. Thomas, Australia, v. W. P. Compton, Cedarhurst, New York; W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, v. Henry Brunie, New York; Randolph Lycett, Australia, v. Harold Godshall, Los Angeles; at 4:30 p. m., N. E. Brookes, Australia, v. W. L. Pate, New York; Clarence Hobart, Alexandria Bay, New York, v. F. C. Anderson, Brooklyn; R. L. Murray, Niagara Falls, New York, v. Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York; Leonard Beckman, New York, v. Alexander Her, New York; and W. E. Davis, San Francisco, California, v. R. N. Dana, Providence, Rhode Island.

Julian Myrick will officiate as referee in the absence of Maj. G. T. Adee and Edward Conlin, chairman of the National Umpires Association, will be in charge of the umpires. He said last night that plenty of officials to handle all of the matches would be on hand.

The victory of N. E. Brookes and G. L. Patterson in the United States doubles championship and the defeat of Thomas and Lycett by the new doubles team of Tilden and Garland at Southampton will greatly increase interest in the team match between the United States and the Australians, to be held at Forest Hills following the national singles championships. Details have been arranged between J. S. Myrick, representing the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, and N. E. Brookes, captain of the Australia imperial forces team. As the United States is not represented in the Davis Cup matches to be held this year in Australia, particular interest attaches to this match. England, who has already defeated South Africa, is now contesting with France and Belgium for the right to play Australia, who now holds the cup.

The Australia imperial forces team, though it may not be the best, as must be determined after their return home, is a strong combination, consisting of N. E. Brookes and G. L. Patterson, now United States doubles champions, and R. V. Thomas and Randolph Lycett. The personnel of the American team will not be determined until after the championship, but will certainly include the best players that can be mustered.

The match will start on Thursday, Sept. 4 and will continue on Friday and Saturday. Four singles and four doubles matches will be played so that a fair test of the relative strength will be secured with splendid competition.

MADONNA WINS IN FAST TIME REVERE, Massachusetts—Vincent Madonna won the 50-mile golden wheel race at the Revere Beach track in 1h. 10m. 23.3-58. It was the best time made there this year and the winner probably would have set up a new record for the distance behind small motors had he not punctured a tire and been forced to change wheels. He defeated Clarence Carman by 3 1/2 laps.

ILLINOIS WINS 440-YARD SWIM Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Central Amateur Athletic Union men's senior 440-yard relay swimming championship was won by the Illinois Athletic Club team at Edgewater Beach Saturday. Two teams from the Great Lakes, Illinois Naval Training Station, finished second and third. The time was 4m. 7s.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Yesterday's county cricket matches resulted as follows: Gloucestershire beat Leicestershire by eight wickets, while Kent drew with Lancashire.

GARLAND WINS AT SOUTHAMPTON

Defeats W. E. Davis in Singles and With W. T. Tilden 2d Captures Doubles Event

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SOUTHAMPTON, Long Island, New York—The Meadowbrook Club of Southampton brought its invitation tournament to a triumphant close on Saturday when C. S. Garland Jr. of Pittsburgh won the final round in the singles from W. E. Davis of California, the conqueror of N. E. Brookes, the Australian, on the preceding day; and then in the afternoon was again victorious with his new partner, W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, over Randolph Lycett and R. V. Thomas, the other Australian doubles team.

Probably the stiff contest of the day before caused Davis to lose some of his great speed because he was unable to play his usual game, and Garland won in straight sets. Davis was on the defensive throughout the entire match, and Garland's strokes seemed to bewilder him. The doubles match was also one-sided, as Tilden's overhead work, combined with Garland's steadiness, proved too much for the Australian team. For a newly organized doubles team the victors worked very well together, and more experience with each other will undoubtedly make them hold a prominent place in future ranking lists.

This victory gives Garland a leg on the new challenge cup of the Meadowbrook Club, also on the doubles bowl, and presents him as formidable competition for the United States singles championship to be held at Forest Hills, beginning this afternoon. The summary:

MEADOWBROOK CLUB OF SOUTHAMPTON, INVITATION TOURNAMENT SINGLES—Final Round C. S. Garland Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated W. E. Davis, San Francisco, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

DOUBLES—Final Round C. S. Garland Jr. and W. T. Tilden 2d, defeated Randolph Lycett and R. V. Thomas, 7-5, 6-2, 6-4.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

ENGLISH STANDARD CLOTHING SCHEME

Wool Council Approves Plan for Production of More Standard Articles Which Will Embrace Flannel, Blankets, and Hosiery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BRADFORD, England.—The Wool Council has approved a scheme for the production of more standard clothing, and decided by a majority of two to one that participation in it shall be compulsory on all branches of the trade. It is intended that the scheme shall embrace clothing for both men and women, flannel, blankets, and hosiery, but the report presented to the Wool Council by the committee appointed to inquire into the matter deals with men's clothing only. Still, it is meant to be taken as illustrative of what may be done in the other branches, plans for which the committee has not had time to work out in detail.

In brief outline, the report proposes that the scheme shall be inaugurated for a minimum period of one year, and shall then be reconsidered. The quantity of cloth to be produced for men's wear is approximately 25,000,000 yards, and is to be all wool, either woven or worsted, except that shoddy may be included on the responsibility of the manufacturer, who will take the risk of rejection if his cloth is not up to the standard. It is recommended that suitable manufactured surplus materials now held by the government should be utilized, and that the government should surrender a large part of their reserve of khaki, which cannot possibly be needed for some years ahead.

Other recommendations are that the government should undertake to issue the necessary wool or tops at a cost price, the tops or yarns to be produced on conversion costs, that the cloth be purchased from the government by the clothiers through a special committee, and made up on conversion cost, and that standard clothing and all other standard goods should bear a special label.

Distribution Problem

The committee finds the question of distribution difficult, and points out that the cost of distribution varies considerably in different parts of the country. It considers that standard goods should be distributed through the regular channels of trade, but is not prepared to give a final opinion until representatives of the retail trades have been consulted.

In the discussion which took place on the report, Sir Charles Sykes M. P., chairman of the standard clothing committee, pointed out that if a start were made with new contracts placed on it, it would be some considerable time after Christmas, probably in the spring of next year, before any standard clothing could be placed on the market, and the public wants cheaper clothing at once. He therefore proposed that current patterns that manufacturers are now producing should be diverted for the purpose of the scheme. He mentioned that during the last year over 500,000 standard suits had been sold in the country, but remarked that, owing to the great number and variety of the distributing shops, they were lost like a needle in a haystack.

Conversion Costs

Sir William Raynor severely criticized the conversion costs allowed under the old scheme and for army clothing, and quoted one of the largest manufacturers in the country, who had stated that he could produce at a profit at considerably less than the rates arranged.

The established rates were defended by Sir Charles Sykes on the ground that they were intended to apply to the least as well as to the most efficient, and that to ask every manufacturer, no matter what the condition of his plant or the size of his mill, to work to the costs of the most efficient, would result in the majority producing standard cloth at a considerable loss. It did not seem to occur to him that it would not be a difficult matter to get out individual conversion costs for each mill, as was done in the case of firms producing munitions, with considerable saving to the state purse. The next move in the matter lies with the Board of Trade, under whose supervision the standard clothing scheme will be worked.

FURTHER ADVANCES IN STOCK MARKET

Moderate advances were recorded in Saturday's short session of the New York stock market. Trading was without special feature. The oils and metals attracted some attention, Mexican Petroleum closing with a net advance of 3 points. General Motors at the close was up 3 1/2, Studebaker 2 1/2, Marine preferred 1 1/2, Chesapeake & Ohio 1 1/2, Crucible 1 1/2, Corn Products 1 1/2, Gulf 2 1/2, Atchafalaya 1 1/2, Central Leather 1 1/2, and Baldwin 1 1/2. The market closed strong. Calumet & Hecla had a net gain of 10 in the Boston market.

RESERVE BANK EARNINGS

NEW YORK, New York.—The New York Federal Reserve Bank is making money at the rate of more than \$2,000,000 per month. The gross during the past six months has been running in excess of \$2,500,000 a month, while expenses are mostly below \$500,000 a month.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Saturday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Beet Sugar	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4
Am Can	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am Car & Fdy	124 1/4	124 1/4	123 1/4	124
Am Int Corp	94 1/2	95 1/4	94 1/2	95 1/4
Am Loco	85	85 1/4	84 1/4	85 1/4
Am Smelters	75 1/2	75 1/2	75	75
Am Sugar	126 1/2	127	126 1/2	127
Am Tel	102	102 1/4	102	102 1/4
Am Woolen	110	110 1/4	109 1/4	110 1/4
Anaconda	66	67 1/4	66	66 1/4
Atl G & W I	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Atchafalaya	88 1/4	89 1/4	88 1/4	89 1/4
Baldwin Loco	103	104 1/4	103	104 1/4
B & O	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
Beth Steel B	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4
B R T	25	25 1/4	25	25 1/4
Can Pacific	158 1/4	158 1/4	158 1/4	158 1/4
Cent Leather	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Chic M & St P	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Chino	43	44	43	44
Corn Products	75 1/4	76 1/4	75 1/4	76 1/4
Crucible Steel	140	140 1/4	139	139 1/4
Cuba Cane	32	32	32	32
Endicott-John	101	101	101	101
Erie	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Gen Electric	162	162	162	162
Gen Motors	221	227	221	223 1/4
Goodrich	72 1/4	73 1/4	72 1/4	73 1/4
Int M Mar	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Int M Mar pfd	115 1/2	117 1/4	115 1/2	116 1/4
Inspiration	59 1/2	59 1/2	59	59 1/4
Kennecott	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
Max Motor	48	48 1/4	48	48 1/4
Midvale	169 1/2	173	169 1/2	173
Mo Pacific	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4
N Y Central	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4
N Y N H & H	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4
Pan-Am Pet	109 1/2	110 1/4	109 1/2	110 1/4
Penn	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Pierces-Farrell	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4
Reading	78	78 1/4	78	78 1/4
Rep Iron & Steel	84 1/4	85 1/4	84 1/4	85 1/4
Royal Dutch N Y	89 1/2	90 1/4	89 1/2	90 1/4
So Pacific	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Studebaker	102 1/2	104	102 1/2	105 1/4
Texas Co	247	248 1/4	247	248 1/4
Texas & Pac	42	43	42	42 1/4
Trans Oil	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Union Pacific	124	124 1/4	123 1/4	123 1/4
U S Food Prod	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4
U S Rubber	120	120 1/4	119 1/4	120 1/4
U S Steel	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
Utah Copper	82	84	82	84
Westinghouse	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4
Willis-Over	32	33 1/4	32	32 1/4
Total sales	325,800 shares.			

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
ib 3 1/2s	99.92	99.92	99.86	99.92
ib 1st 4s	94.20	94.30	94.10	94.10
ib 2d 4s	92.80	92.86	92.78	92.78
ib 1st 4 1/2s	94.26	94.30	94.26	94.30
ib 2d 4 1/2s	93.00	93.00	92.88	93.00
ib 3d 4 1/2s	94.78	94.86	94.78	94.82
ib 4th 4 1/2s	93.14	94.30	93.14	93.16
ic 4 1/2s	99.62	99.66	99.58	99.64
ic 3 1/2s	99.60	99.62	99.60	99.62

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Another Page From the Diary of a Crow

The trees were rocking very pleasantly when we all awakened this morning. The sun was just going to come up out of the night, the stars had gone off somewhere, and everything promised well for a lovely day. I called out to my mate: "Let's get away early and make a real day of it. It's a holiday, remember," I added, because I knew that neither one of us had been given any rest to fill that day. Orders are given over night in the community, so every one knows, when he awakens, exactly what is before him. The most interesting post that I ever remember was keeping guard over an orchard, where my community were spending the day. I believe, but cannot quite remember, that some peculiar and excellent grain had fallen there which afforded them both supper and dinner. I was to find my own outlook and make all secure for the others. The orchard was surrounded by trees, while a barn and a man's house also were near. It was, on the whole, a position that required much forethought to guard properly. I, therefore, arrived early, and my mate, who always helps if he can, came with me. When he heard over night that I was to do sentry there, he said, "Be up before the sun comes back and have everything ready in good time."

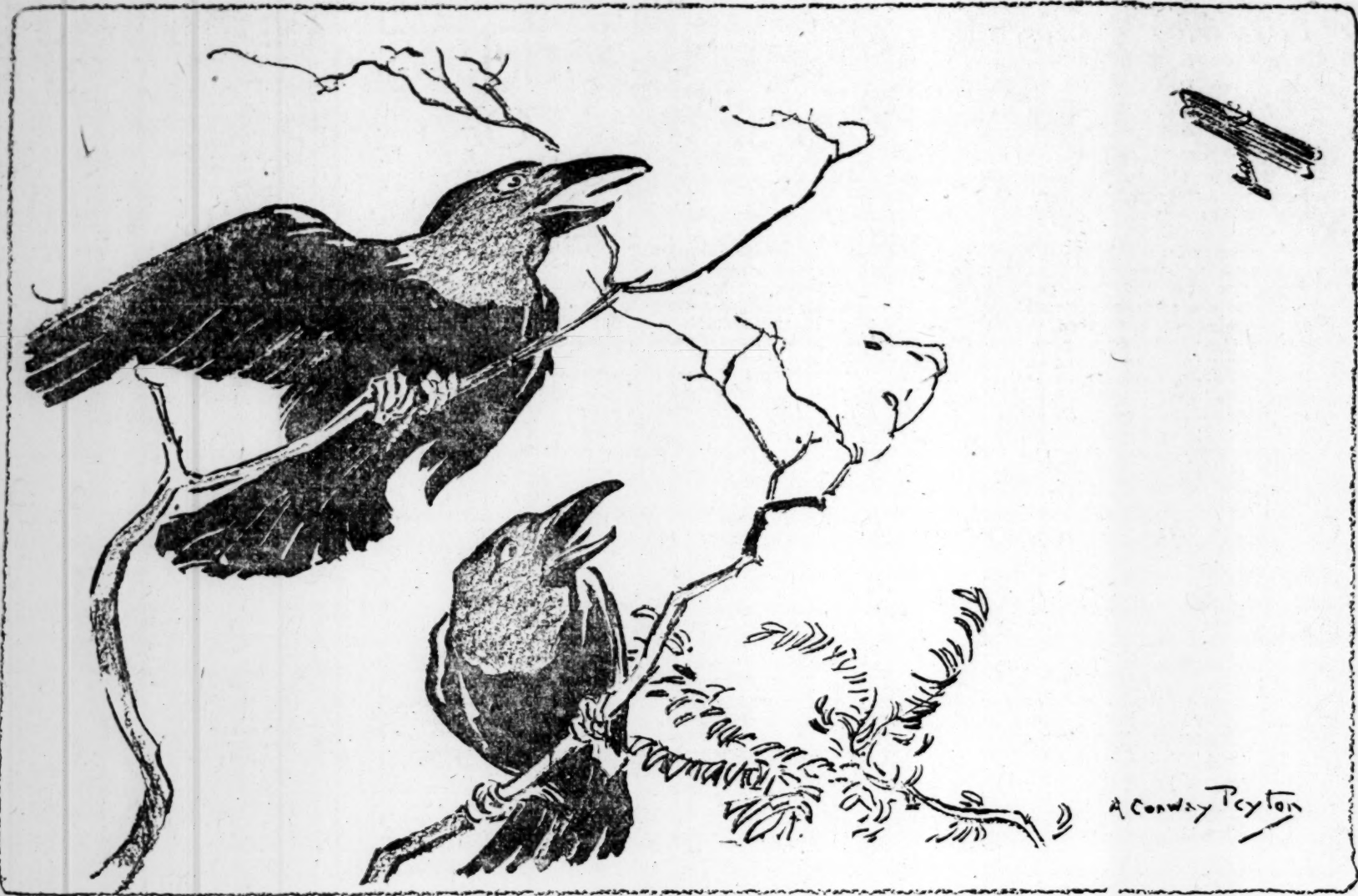
So we started before the sun and, as events proved, we were glad we had, for many reasons. One thing was that the trees were beautiful with leaves and the branches all concealed. One cannot stand on leaves, you see, nor keep guard on one side only of a tree; otherwise, it would be all right to perch on a branch under the leaves, as one usually does for pleasure. Duty is altogether different. A crow on sentry duty is responsible. He must gaze over the whole country. Besides, it can always be done. No crow ever returns to say that he has failed and cannot guard a position. He works until he finds something. If ever a place seemed impossible, that orchard was the place. We flew separately, searching for a lookout and calling continually. "Naw, naw, naw," he called. "Naw, naw, naw," I answered, and so we went on. It was getting near the time for the colony to arrive, so we got busier and busier. At length I heard a different note, and knew my mate had found something good. He called "Kawm, kawm, kawm, kawm," many times, very cheerfully, and I went. He had found a branch! It was without leaves, and rose high above everything else. We both got on and called aloud. It was a triumph and we felt happy over it. There is always a lookout," he quoted. That is a saying among us. We always enjoy its coming true.

He stayed with me and two other friends came. One by one, however, they departed. The fun under the orchard trees was too good to be missed, they thought. Every crow in the State arrived before the day was over. I had no time for observing them, however; for I had my duty to do, and strenuous it was. Men were in the barn minding their usual foolish things, shutting and opening doors and taking cows and horses in and out. A horse took some men away for a bit. I was glad, but he brought them back later. They gave me trouble, but nothing came of it. Hares, rabbits, and beavers were moving all day, and other things, such as stoats and weasels. It was my duty to see every move, and the day would have been uneventful had it not been for a peculiar event.

A crow is not easily disturbed. To watch, and give warning is his whole concern. With sufficient warning every one is happy. They get away and that is all about it. So, when I tell you that I was startled and puzzled to such an extent as to be late in giving warning, you will understand how wonderstruck I was. Well, my mate, remembering I was on outpost duty, had just joined me and glad I was of this. The sound of men rushing along the road caught our attention. We looked at all the roads. Nothing was to be seen. The sound came nearer, nearer, nearer! Behold! It was in the air! A sound in the air! And, before we had decided upon that astounding fact, there we saw the thing coming. Instantly, of course, we felt it was not a bird. Every bird knows that. I concluded right away. "A man," and said so to my mate. He could not speak. It came straight toward us, overwhelming, immense, ungraceful. It was not flying, only clattering and coming nearer all the time, most hideous and unnatural.

"Men, surely," my mate exclaimed, as soon as he could speak. "I suppose so," I said in disgust. "But clever—clever," he murmured, half pleased, because he thinks so much of men. I would have repudiated his notion, but just then I suddenly remembered to give warning. I warned loudly. My mate called, too! The thing was coming near; it was only a few fields away, when the community rose. In half a second, they were filling the wood, and from the perfect quiet that prevailed I could tell that they were listening and puzzled. No one made a sound. The hideous thing went by. It loomed, passed us, all dark and noisy, no wings, no tail, no feet, no head, no feathers. It was silly! We all smiled broadly.

"How does it perch?" some one demanded, and every one laughed! "How does it stop?" some one else asked, grinning. "Can it hop?" a small crow who is very sharp, put in, and we all burst into loud laughter. The idea of it hopping was delightful. When, however, another crow, as soon as the laughter had subsided, made a quaint suggestion about its nest, we were entirely convulsed. The trees rocked under us as if a great storm had come.



It was not flying, only clattering and coming nearer all the time, most hideous and unnatural

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

on. No one could stop laughing for a long time, nor manage to speak! I chanced to notice my mate; he was not amused, and said quietly to me: "There was a man inside it, but," he added, "don't tell them that, and some other time we'll talk it over."

Well, I humored him, and my watch being finished, I dropped down into the orchard for my supper and forgot the whole business. Until this very morning, I never gave a thought to it again. Then he broached the subject, as we flew over the plains and valleys and away to the mountain for the day.

"Our community is mighty ignorant, and you are as bad as the rest," he said. "Indeed?" I said in surprise. "Yes," he said slowly, "as ignorant as moles or mice or beavers." "How's that?" I asked, feeling rather annoyed. "That affair, you know, that passed that day—with a man—in it—," he said slowly. "That affair shows how wonderful men are, but not one of you knew that! They can fly—fly," he said again to impress me, "fly without wings, or feathers or tails," and he was going on to say a lot more, but I showed him quite plainly that the subject bored me. I never can be bothered with thinking or speaking about men. So he consented to let the matter drop—but not without his usual foolish forecast. "Soon," and he looked like a prophet as he said it, "soon they'll be up in the air everywhere—over mountains and oceans and rivers and right away, away, away—up into the sky and nearly up to the sun—and the moon—and the stars."

Well! I said nothing, of course. It's best just to ignore him, particularly so as I knew that nothing at all is ever going to come of it, nothing at all—ever. That I know!

Rover—Just Dog

I am Rover, the farm dog. There is nothing unusual about me; even my name indicates that. I am not beautiful, like my slender, shapely brothers, the Russian wolfhounds, for instance. And I am not of good family, either. For I cannot trace my ancestors way back, as Buster, the Boston bull, can do. Oh, yes, I remember now, he calls it having a pedigree. It sounds very grand, doesn't it? Well, I haven't got a pedigree, whatever that may be, but my master often says to me, "Rover, you've got more sense than any dog I ever saw, and more than a good many people I know, too." And so I've decided just to be happy with what I am and not to worry about what I am not.

Besides, life is such an interesting thing, anyway. And my farm is the very finest farm for miles around. I know, for I've compared notes with other farm dogs. And, as for my master, well, no words of mine could ever do justice to him. And I don't see why words are necessary. He knows how I love him, and I know how he loves me, and so that ends the matter, as I see it. I have a lovely mistress, too, who is very good to me and I love her dearly, but not quite as I love my master. You see, there are certain times when she shows less discernment than he does.

Only a few days ago, I noticed it again, and it was all so funny; I must tell you about it. My mistress had a caller, a young lady who arrived in a big chugging automobile and, when the chauffeur opened the door, who should pop out of the car, the very first thing, but a little black cocker spaniel. Very rude of him, I thought, not to wait for his mistress. Well, of course, I came up to say "Hello," and the new dog's mistress said at once, "Oh, don't let him come near 'Pitty Sing'." Think of it! Pitty Sing was actually the name of the poor creature. My mistress reassured her visitor, and they all went up on the porch. Of course, I never got in the porch unless some one gives me permission and so, although I was

very curious to get acquainted with this new dog, I stayed outside.

After a while, Pitty Sing came out and my mistress with him. She told me he was going to visit us for a few days, and I must be very nice to him. I told him to come along and I would show him the farm—told him in our own language, of course. I won't repeat what he said to me. What's the use? But the result was that I told him he would have to look out for himself as long as he stayed on our farm, for I was done with him.

My master and mistress observed what was going on, and I heard her say to him, "Rover doesn't seem to play with Pitty Sing, does he, Will? I wonder why. I should think he would enjoy having another dog around."

"Humph! There are dogs and dogs," said my master. "Hush," said my mistress. "You don't want Bessie to hear you." And then they both laughed softly. Well, I left Pitty Sing severely alone. He was allowed to take his meals in the house; indeed, he slept on his mistress's bed, so he said, and I rarely saw him. At first he dozed a great deal on the porch or in the house, but, after a while, I noticed that he stayed out of doors more. In fact, he would disappear and be gone for some time, and then I knew he had gone down to the brook or over to the woods.

Now, one day, I saw him start off in the direction of the pasture but, as I had other plans, I paid very little attention to him. It must have been several hours later that I heard my mistress calling me. I ran up at once and found her and her friend looking very much distressed. "Here's Rover," said my mistress's visitor, "but where is Pitty Sing? He hasn't been near me all day. He didn't even come home for luncheon."

"Has he been with you, Rover?" said my mistress. "Of course he hasn't. Rover has been around the house all day."

"Oh, dear, do you suppose he is lost?" said Pitty Sing's mistress. "I'm sure he is not."

Just then my master came up and both the ladies explained the trouble. "Well, why don't you ask Rover to find him?" he said at once. "Rover, old boy," he called, "you must help us find Pitty Sing."

I barked very loud and leaped away and they all followed me. Of course, I didn't know exactly where he was, but I had a pretty good idea, so I led them down to the spring in the pasture. When we got near, I could smell his trail and I barked, but could hear no reply. All of a sudden I came upon him, and where do you suppose he was? Stuck in a woodchuck's hole! He had tried to follow the chuck in, and he went too far and couldn't get his head out again. Well, it was really too funny. I just sat down and laughed and, as for my master, he made the pasture echo with his shouts. The ladies did not laugh. At least Pitty Sing's mistress didn't, although my mistress had a merry twinkle in her eye and seemed to be trying not to laugh. "Oh, hurry and take him out," said Pitty Sing's mistress. "The precious lamb! Did he get his curly head caught in the naughty hole? Oh, the poor doggy-woggy!" she said, and she actually carried him in her arms and got her pretty dress all muddy. The ladies went on ahead with Pitty Sing, who was later washed and cuddled, for all the world like a baby, but my master strolled along behind with me. When they were out of sight, he called me to him and said, "Good dog, Rover," and then he began to laugh again. So did I, and we both lay down on the grass and had the bluest romp together. "I suppose he could hardly help it with that kind of a name, eh, old chap?" Pitty Sing, he said, "is not my idea of a dog. I like mine called Rover." And then I loved him harder than ever.

Kitchen Shelf Travels

Spices and Their Story

"Miss Mattie," said Beth, one rainy day when she had gone over to visit her next door neighbor, "where do spices come from?"

"Mostly from the Far East," replied Miss Mattie, "from the group of islands called the Dutch East Indies and other islands surrounding them, all lying, as you remember, between China and Australia, in the Pacific Ocean, and from a few other places as well."

"I wish you'd tell me about them," said Beth, drawing her chair nearer; "it sounds as if it was going to rain all afternoon. Couldn't we take a journey on our traveling carpet?"

"That will be just the thing," answered Miss Mattie, taking up her knitting, "and it will be a wonderful journey. We shall have to travel in quaint, forgotten types of boats, by cities so long deserted and so buried with the sands of the desert that hardly a stone is left to mark them. Across vast stretches of deserts on camels or through the jungles by means of the slow-moving elephants; for, when we seek the source of spices, we have to go back to the very beginning of history. We shall find ourselves, perhaps, being propelled by two stout oarsmen up the broad, deep Euphrates to the mighty city of Babylon, in a little round boat, shaped like a shield and made of willow covered with skins; and do you know when this would be?"

Beth shook her head. "I suppose a very long time ago."

"About four thousand years," answered Miss Mattie. "Perhaps we might travel with the company of Ishmaelites who, coming from Gilead with their camels bearing spice, balm and myrrh on their way to Egypt, bought Joseph from his brothers, for twenty pieces of silver, and carried him with them to Egypt. And you remember that, afterward, when the famine came upon them and Jacob sent his sons to Egypt to buy corn, he said, 'Take of the best fruits in the land in your vessels, and carry down the man a present, a little balm, a little honey, spices, and myrrh, nuts and almonds,' which shows that, even in those very early times, spices were in common usage, though considered a luxury, on account of the vast distances they had to be carried. It might be that we could visit, in those early days, one of the merchants of Tyre and Sidon who made their part of the Mediterranean shore a warehouse for the world. Through Tyre one obtained the cedar of Lebanon, ivory from the Indies, fine linen from Egypt, balm, spices, and gums from the islands of the sea and from Arabia; though as to the latter country while noted for its spices, it was really more of a distribution center, like Tyre, but the idea remained that they grew there and so we hear of 'odours from the spicy shore of Araby the Blest.'"

"The ships or caravans that made their way to Corinth, Carthage, Rhodes and later to Rome, all carried the rich spices of the Orient and these were used not only for flavoring foods, but in performing their various religious rites. Where there are people, there will be commerce, and though empires rose and fell, kings and emperors fought, were victors or were vanquished, commerce notwithstanding went on. As the Roman Empire declined, Constantinople became the real capital of the Mediterranean and through its portals passed the wealth of the Far East. Then followed the wonderful rise of Venice as a commercial power; one hears of it in 1350, as being extremely active in Egyptian trade. Venice knew a way to India and she carried spices from Aden in Arabia, by caravan to the Red Sea, thence overland to the Nile, down to Grand Cairo, and thence to Alexandria. This, in addition to its Flanders fleet,

and its overland river trade to the countries on the Rhine.

"Then came the days when the earth was no longer believed to be flat and such adventurers as Columbus, the Cabots and Vespucci set out to prove this new theory. It was at this time that Prince Henry of Portugal found the sea road to the East and claimed it for Portugal, and this was the beginning of that vast sea trade that gave rise to the powerful Dutch trading companies and the London East India Company. Indeed, of such moment was the discovery of this sea road considered, that the accomplishments of Columbus, in opening up a western hemisphere, were little thought of."

Miss Mattie paused. "I was reading about this the other day, dear; if you will hand me that little red book in the corner of the lower shelf, I think I can find the place."

"Here it is," she said, a moment later, as Beth handed her the book, "a Portuguese historian is speaking of the value of this discovery of the sea road to the Far East, and he says, 'Before these our discoveries, the spicery and riches of the eastern world were brought to Europe with great charge and immense trouble. The merchandise of the clove of Malacca, the mace and nutmeg of Banda, the sandalwood of Timor, the spices, dyes, and perfumes of China,' all had to be conveyed partly by water and partly by land from one to the other mode of travel, but at last the East, so mysterious, so remote, so inaccessible, had been laid open directly to the West by Portugal."

"It was the wish to find a western way for Spain to the Spice Islands that gave the incentive to the Portuguese navigator, Magellan, for his later voyages around the Horn, and soon ships from Lisbon competed for the spice trade, with those of Portugal. From the Spice Islands, the Spanish ships essayed a new way, coming to Manila in the Philippines and from thence to the western Mexican coast, establishing between these points a regular traffic as early as 1580. When Portugal lost control of the spice trade, Spain gained it, and soon Dutch and English ships went to Lisbon for their spices. Complications arose, however, among the various countries, and Spain began to confiscate Dutch ships and imprison her sailors. It is said that a Dutch seaman, one Cornelius Houtman, who was taken prisoner at Lisbon, made careful inquiries about the East India trade routes and markets, and when he got back to Amsterdam, laid all this information before the Dutch merchants there. They had been looking for a means of reaching the productive Spice Islands, thinking to attempt a northeast passage; but, when they heard Houtman, they dispatched him by way of the Cape of Good Hope, with four vessels. Thus the way was opened to the Dutch, and they became known as 'masterly peppers' and skilled carriers, and controlled the trade of the Far East until, in an effort to maintain a complete monopoly of the eastern spice trade, they put up the price of pepper, which acted as an incentive for the English merchants to venture into Indian waters. We are told that they so fully understood the rich value of the East India merchandise and the manner of trading into the eastern world, that they afterward set up a gainful trade by establishing a company of East India merchants at London."

"Didn't our boats go there?" asked Beth.

"Not until after the Revolution," replied Miss Mattie, "that is, in regular commerce. The settlers in the various colonies in America were all great traders, but their ships did not venture into the East India trade until the sea was free to them. When they were no longer hampered, there was a movement from many quarters, and old West India traders and privateers, like the Derbys of Salem and Stephen Girard of Philadelphia, saw new opportunities opening for them in the East and seized upon them. They

liked the idea of doing business with the whole world. The American ships, also, found their way to China and later to California, and so the globe was circled. After a time, the southwest was also reached in another way, for the Santa Fe Caravan, organized for the purpose of carrying freight, set out from a point some distance up the Missouri from St. Louis, with a terminus at Santa Fe. The long lines of its wagons, carrying merchandise at \$10 a hundredweight, were defended by skirmishing cavalry, and at night, when the caravan halted, they formed a hollow square around it. The caravan had great stretches of desert to cross, making its way from watering place to watering place. Mexico was then independent and Spain no longer controlled her avenues of commerce, but Mexico had her own ideas about customs and, on nearing Santa Fe, it was always thought wise to send on couriers to parley with the custom officials. A large portion of this trade was devoted to American cottons, but I am sure that, among the many boxes of its long caravans, there were cases of spices. Then other routes across the continent were opened up; later came the railroads, and now it is a matter of easy moment for an importer to get his clove from the Moluccas, cinnamon from Ceylon, or ginger from China, for the modern steamship and the railroads have smoothed away many of its difficulties and much of the romance.

"All this," said Miss Mattie, rising, "is but a very brief history of spices in general, and of the important part they have played in the world's commerce; but each spice has its own individual story, which is very interesting, and if you wish me to, some other afternoon, we will see what we can find out about some one of them."

How Inks Are Made

A recent number of Gas Logic tells us something about the inks which we use and how they are made. The ink with which we write our checks, says this article, was either boiled or it received a cold bath; and the description continues:

To the chemist, cooked inks are known as "anilines" and uncooked inks "gall inks," but to the average layman ink is classed—by its color, fluidity and price—as good or bad.

Aniline inks are made in gas boilers. The first step in their production consists in boiling the required gallons of water in gas tanks, made acid-proof by enameled porcelain linings. When the water has reached the boiling point, the chemist adds his dyes, allows them to dissolve thoroughly and then pours in as much gallic, tannic, iron-chloride and muriatic acid, as well as hydro sulphate and gum arabic, as is called for in his secret formula. Naturally, every ink manufacturer has his special ink recipe which has been worked out in the laboratory and carefully tried in small quantities, before wholesale production has been attempted.

When the ink in the tanks has reached the proper consistency, it is allowed to cool, and is then conveyed through a thick rubber tubing from the tank to the automatic filler, to which ink bottles, ready to be filled, are attached. Corking is done by hand, but the bottles are labeled automatically. A man, working at top speed, can fill a gross of bottles in an hour, and an equal number may be bottled in that time.

Gall inks, unlike anilines, never are heated. The acids and dyes are mixed and stirred by the automatic padder and turned into the tanks, but the gas is not turned on. The ink is poured into barrels, left open to the air, and permitted to stand uncovered for several weeks. The more air the ink receives, the higher quality the ink will be. Before it is bottled, gall ink is strained, and comes out a rich, deep blue. This is the ink that is blue at the time of writing, but turns black in time.

Its history dates back hundreds of years, and because its life is as long as the paper on which it is written, this kind of ink cannot be excelled. In making fountain-pen ink, the chemist attaches a strainer to the inside of the rubber tube, so that the ink is refined as it passes into the filler. Indelible inks contain no water, but occasionally varnish is one of the ingredients.

An interesting fact connected with the manufacture of inks is that dyes never can be mixed. Although the different colors do not show up in a signature made with ink in which colors have been combined, if that same ink is dripped on to blotting, the various shades at once will disintegrate and the blotter will represent a rainbow effect of blues or whatever the mixed colors may have been.

Ice-Cream Soda

The next time you enter a drugstore for your favorite iced drink, you may be interested to know that you are indebted for the invention of the ice-cream soda to a former resident of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, so the New York Sun tells us.

Some 50 years ago, George R. Royer was a young man in that town, and enjoyed the friendship of a dear little girl who never could decide which she preferred to consume first—her ice cream or her glass of soda water. To please her, and half in fun, Mr. Royer experimented with a combination which should enable her to enjoy both at the same time; that is, he made the first ice-cream soda. It proved to be so delightfully satisfactory to this young epicure that presently it was offered to the public, on an ever-increasing scale, and from this humble beginning a real industry has grown.

Timothy Blink and Autumn

The sun blazed down on the crimson poppies, with their crinkly silken petals, and on the yellowing corn, and through the fields came a warm, quick breeze, to where Timothy lay by his brook, under a willow tree. The little wind brushed his face and murmured: "She comes—the lady of Autumn."

Little Timothy turned his head and then sat up quickly, with a smile, for he saw, coming toward him over the grass, a lovely lady.

Timothy got up to see her better, and he noticed that she had hair like the shining chestnuts that fall from the bursting shells, falling in waves to her feet; it brushed the flowers, as she wandered along. Her eyes were a warm, golden-brown, and her mouth was as bright as the poppies dancing among the corn. Her robes were of the color of burnished copper and her girdle was olive green; in her hair was a wreath of cornflowers and in her arms she carried masses of flowers and the branch of an apple tree, with red, ripe apples on it.

The beautiful lady smiled into Timothy's eyes and said: "Will you come with me, Timothy Blink, to the end of your little wood?" Timothy smiled and replied: "Oh, thank you, I should love to. Who are you, please?" "I am Autumn," came the deep, musical voice. "I ripen the little green apples and the sweet, golden pears; I turn the nuts from green to brown, and the corn from green to gold. With me comes the first crackling wood fire and the ripe chestnuts roasting on the bar; my voice is a lullaby for the flowers, so they sink into their winter sleep. I cry to the birds in the wind and they say good-by and sail to other climes; with me are richness and ripening, all the fruits of the year."

The warm voice suddenly ceased, and, smiling gently, the lady of Autumn turned, and started to walk down Timothy's own little wood. As she went, her curious robes brushed now and then the leaves on the bushes and immediately they flamed into crimson or gold; sometimes a young beech tree would glow into gold, as though bathed in golden water; where the sandaled feet trod, the moss yellowed and changed color—brown, yellow, russet; late berries ripened and smelt sweet and strong. A thrush from a russet bough flew to her shoulder and rubbed his head lovingly against her smooth, brown cheek, and suddenly started to sing a low, liquid song. The wind flew always with them and lifted the wonderful hair. Timothy, silent and wonder-eyed, followed close against her side.

Soon they came to the end of the wood and there they saw the sun sinking into a bed of fiery gold; above the gold was a rosy red, which spread into tender lilacs and pinks and, still above and away, the blue sky was turning to gray. The thrush, having finished its song, fell asleep, with its head under its wing, and the wind dropped and was still.

The lady of Autumn turned and looked very tenderly into Timothy's questioning eyes; she laid one hand on his head and murmured, very softly: "Return now, O child, to your cave, and sleep and smile in your dreams. I travel on." She broke off one of the rosy apples from her branch and placed it in his small hand, as she turned from him and went into the evening.

The South Wind and the Sun

O the South Wind and the Sun! How each loved the other one—Full of fancy—full of folly—Full of jollity and fun! How they romped and ran about, Like two boys when school is out, With glowing face, and hissing lip, Low laugh, and lifted shout!

And the South Wind—he was dressed With a ribbon round his breast That floated, flapped and fluttered In a riotous unrest. And a drapery of mist From the shoulder and the wrist, Flowing backward with the motion Of the waving hand he kissed.

And the Sun had on a crown Wrought of gilded thistle-down, And a scarf of velvet vapor, And a raveled-rainbow gown; And his tinsel-tangled hair, Tossed and lost upon the air, Was glossier and fossier Than any anywhere.

And the South Wind's eyes were two Little dancing drops of dew As he puffed his cheeks, and pursed his lips, And blew and blew and blew! And the Sun's—like diamond-stone, Brighter yet than ever known, As he knitted his brows and held his breath, And shone and shone and shone!

And this pair of merry fays Wandered through the summer days; Arm in arm they went together, Over heights of morning haze—Over slanting slopes of lawn Then went on and on and on, Where the daisies look like star-tracks Trailing up and down the dawn.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

The Navigation of the River Rhine

As far back as history traces the existence of the Rhine River, so far back into ancient times was it an important highway of navigation?

THE ORIGINAL "DON O'HIGGINS"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Irishmen versed in the history of their land—and who are not?—will say there never was an O'Higgins. O'Brien, O'Rourke or O'Shea if you will, but not O'Higgins. Until recently I was of this opinion, too, but circumstances have shattered my belief and I now know that once upon a time, as the old story books used to say, there was an O'Higgins, and one who made some stir in the world, too, for it appears that the subject of this sketch helped to make history more than a century ago. True, it was a self-bestowed title; but then, how many great names owe their existence to the same simple origin? Names have always been a trouble to the novelist, and one fair scribe alluding to a name of strongly Hibernian flavor remarked: "It might have been Healy or Murphy. But what's in a name? One's as good as another, and O'Higgins will stand."

My introduction to O'Higgins was as strange as his own life story proved to be. Apart from my philatelic propensities, I have always been interested in the designs adorning the stamps which frank my occasional letters from distant lands. Wonderful pictures of King George on the colonial; monkeys and elephants from Liberia; and presidents of the United States—Washington, Jackson, Jefferson, and the rest of them, from the great republic. By the last mail came a letter from Chile, and the stamps bore a portrait of a distinguished-looking gentleman, in the tightly buttoned, high stockied mode of a hundred years ago—a soldier by the cut of his coat and the liberal display of decorations on his left breast. Those South American republics are fond of placing the portraits of their famous sons on their stamps, but this fact was unfamiliar, and I was eager to learn his story; still more so when beneath the portrait appeared in plain, matter-of-fact Roman type "O'Higgins." How came a man with such a name on the stamps of a South American republic? A worthy scion of a great race, assuredly, and one whose history should conjure up visions of travel and adventure.

The Name a Challenge

Now to the best of my knowledge there never was an O'Higgins, the name with the prefix I had never heard before. Yet there, before me, was pretty substantial evidence that at any rate there had been at least one O'Higgins in the world. What manner of man was this with the strangely sounding Irish name who had won a place for himself in the history of a great country? My curiosity was aroused and I determined to trace something of the origin of this soldier of a bygone age. My stamp collection was requisitioned, and behold, there was another stamp bearing a picture of an imposing equestrian statue to O'Higgins, and yet another depicting the scene of his abdication. He had to abdicate, then, this wanderer from the Emerald Isle, but then that would be in keeping with the best traditions of his adopted country—and his own!

Histories of Chile and Peru give him his full title and honors, and they make a brave show—a marshal of the great Napoleon could not have done better: Don Ambrosio O'Higgins, Marquis de Osorno, General in the Army, and sometime Viceroy of Peru. Ambrosio and O'Higgins do not step well together; there is something wrong here, and we must look further afield than the land of the Spanish done for his origin. Of his early years Ambrosio Higgins—for that was his real name—first saw the light in a humble cottage on the Summerhill estate near Dangan Castle, in County Meath. This would be about 1720, and the contrast between the Irish cabin of that period and the palatial residence of the Viceroy of Peru can be better imagined than described. But these things were far away to the youthful Higgins during those early years on the land where his forefathers had worked from generation to generation.

Displeased at Start

Sent out with an uncle to Cadiz to prepare for the vocation his parents had chosen for him, he soon got tired of studies, and taking leave of a worthy uncle set out to seek his fortune in South America. Landing at Buenos Aires he pushed on to Santiago, and from there to Lima, where he set up as a peddler. Apparently commerce was not his true vocation, and the traffic in cheap merchandise was anything but a success, but whether or not profession he had chosen was over his head, the good people of Lima failed to appreciate the true worth of the wares of their future ruler is uncertain. There being a war he was obliged to seek some peaceable occupation, and turned his attention to the possibilities of opening up trade between Chile and Mendoza.

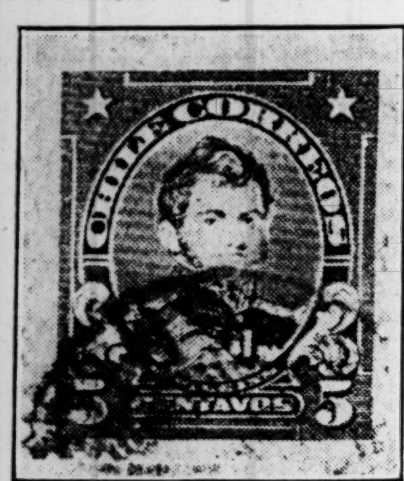
The route lay through the cordillera, and our friend Higgins—the titles had not come yet—considered that if a series of rest places much the same as the dak bungalows, once a familiar sight in India, and known as casachas in South America, were established, a workable trade route would be the result. He laid his proposals before the powers that be, and after the necessary lapse of time to allow the official machinery to get in motion, always so necessary when dealing with government departments, the permission, and the money, was granted. The scheme was a brilliant success, and by 1760 the route was in thorough working order.

Finding His "Vocation"

Although his all too reticent biographers say nothing of any military service up to this, it is more than probable that Higgins had taken part in more than one skirmish. It was a land where fighting was much in fashion—and was he not an Irishman? Such exploits would of course have been undertaken in a minor capacity,

and were not unnaturally more or less extinguished by the brilliance of later achievements.

After the successful issue of his trade route scheme he was a marked man, and when trouble began with the Arancanian Indians some years later he was sent by the Viceroy with a troop of horse to uphold the prestige of the ruling government. Captain Higgins' punitive expedition was a success, and he not only defeated the enemy in the field, but founded the settlement of San Carlos, which still exists. He also proved himself a humane conqueror, and completely won the good will of his former foes by his impartial justice and clemency. In due course he was gazetted a lieutenant-colonel, and promotion to the rank of general of brigade soon followed. Later he received an important state appointment, that of Intendant of Concepcion, and there he acted as host to the French navigator Gálamp de la Pérouse. To him he must have romanced not a little, for in the Frenchman's memoirs it is recorded that M. Higgins was one of those who had suffered for his loyalty to the House of Stuart.



O'Higgins

The city of San Ambrosio de Ballesteros owes its foundation to our Irish friend, as also the great highway connecting Santiago and Valparaiso. It was soon after his promotion to the rank of major-general that he was appointed Viceroy of Chile, and for some reason best known to himself began to style himself O'Higgins. His companions no doubt had high sounding titles enough, and Higgins, even with the addition of Major-General, would make but a poor show; hence the O'. But he was to have titles enough before his career was ended, for in 1792, when he rebuilt the city of Osorno, he was created a marquis, and honored the city by taking its name for his new title. Two years later he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general and appointed Viceroy of Peru.

MANITOBA TO FORM COUNCIL OF INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Manitoba Government is taking steps that will, it is hoped, result in industrial peace. A Council of Industry will be appointed as soon as possible, with power to act under the Industrial Conditions Act, which was passed at the last session of the provincial Legislature. The Trades and Labor Council and the Canadian Manufacturers Association will be called upon to nominate five persons each, whom they would desire to sit on the council. The government will then select two of the nominees of each body, and will appoint an independent chairman. These five will comprise the Joint Council of Industry.

The Industrial Conditions Act gives the Council of Industry the following powers: To investigate all disputes which might arise between Capital and Labor; investigate the cost of living and publish reports of its findings each month; special investigations into profiteering; investigation of employment conditions in the Province and make provisions for employment of all desiring work; investigate conditions under which employees of industry are living; investigate reports of undue profits being obtained by employers; investigate reports of broken contracts between employees and employers with power to make recommendations to courts of the Province, where it has found any oppressive methods being used by employers; power to investigate laws regarding industry and further power to recommend legislation to be passed by the Legislature.

The council has no direct power to bring about prosecutions but merely has power to expose existing evils and make recommendations which may bring about a more desirable state of affairs between Capital and Labor.

ALBERTA INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—The Alberta Industrial Congress, after closing its sessions in Calgary, transferred their activities to Edmonton. An afternoon session was held in the Empire Theatre, at which addresses were given by Dr. John A. Allan, of Alberta University, on "Economic Minerals"; H. A. Craig, provincial Deputy Minister of Agriculture, on "Animal Husbandry"; Dr. T. O. Bosworth, geologist, on "Alberta's Oil Resources"; Dr. H. M. Tory, president Alberta University, on "Science and Industry." The members were entertained by the city during their stay of two days principally in luncheons and drives through the city and the rural districts.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE TO FORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The citizens' committee of one thousand which manned the fire halls, ice and milk wagons, during the recent general strike of last May will effect permanent organization at a public meeting to be held soon in the Board of Trade Building.

PLAN TO LOWER PRICES OF FOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—A contribution toward the solution of the high cost of living question as it confronts the people of Canada at the present time is made by Mr. Henry Miles, member of the legislative assembly of the Province of Quebec for the St. Lawrence Division of Montreal, and a prominent wholesale business man. "We read in the newspapers frequently," said Mr. Miles, "that the produce of Canadian farms is supplied to the consumer in Great Britain at much less price than the Canadian citizen pays for the articles. Within the past few days we have read in our journals that Canadian pork, bacon, ham, butter, cheese, and a variety of other foods were selling at considerably less in London than in Montreal or Toronto. What is the reason, and how can this be rectified? In the first place, Canada is exporting these and other products much beyond what might be considered surplus, thus retaining in the country a great deal less for home consumption than would fulfill the natural demand of our own people. On these food products, the profiteer in Britain is not permitted by the British Government to carry out his nefarious system of securing an inordinate profit, acting as a middleman. The Canadian food products, however, certainly intervene, in behalf of the consumer, to the same extent as has done the British Government in the interests of the people in the home land; but if this view could not prevail it would be a very simple matter to regulate the prices for home consumption of many leading products, of which Canada is exporting enormous quantities.

"Possibly without even touching the realm of the retail dealer, the government could reach for the people a scale of prices such as prevails in Britain, for instance, for the principal food products we export. This could be accomplished by putting in force a very simple order making it an offense in one way or another for the wholesaler to sell these products in Canada at a figure greater than he received upon the export basis. It would also be wise to restrict the export of food products from Canada, limiting it by the usual and ordinary requirements of the Canadian people. It can safely be said that there will be no industrial rest in Canada until the costs of the common necessities have been reduced."

MINERS' STRIKE IN ALBERTA NEAR END

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Evidence that the strike of the miners in District 18 is coming to an end are increasing. Word has been received from Drumheller that a commencement has been made at the following mines: The Drumheller, Atlas, Manitoba, Premier, A. B. C., Newcastles, Sterling, North America, Scranton, Western Gem and the Midland. From what can be ascertained the mines are in excellent condition, notwithstanding the fact that they have been idle for many weeks.

It is stated that the activities of those officials favoring the One Big Union have been effectually checked in Drumheller, and that the president and vice-president of the miners of District 18, together with One Big Union leaders, were escorted out of Wayne and ordered not to return. The miners in the Drumheller mines returned to work, after a decision was reached at a meeting at which many of the striking miners, who had signed up for the One Big Union, signified their intention of returning to work.

Classified Advertisements

SCHOOLS

GREGG Shorthand

Prepares for well paying positions.

Gregg School appeals to particular people. Its courses are distinctive; its methods original; its service personal. The atmosphere of the school radiates enthusiasm, efficiency and the spirit of helpfulness.

Fall session opens Sept. 2 REGISTER NOW for day or night sessions

Special Secretarial and Business Courses

Visit our school and be convinced of the many exclusive advantages enjoyed by our students. Call at office, write or telephone (Randolph 9949) for illustrated catalogue.

GREGG SCHOOL
6 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

THE K. I. SMITH BUSINESS INSTITUTE
Post Office Bldg., Flushing, N. Y.
Stenography, Typing, Bookkeeping Complete Secretarial Courses Individual Instruction OPEN DURING ENTIRE YEAR K. I. SMITH, Principal

Private Secretarial Course
Fall Term Begins September 1

Given by national authority on Gregg Shorthand and by an Accountant and Business Efficiency Expert

Hall Business College
Phone Elliott 354. LIPPY BLDG., SEATTLE

SCHOOLS; CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

SCHOOLS

New England CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

SCHOOL YEAR OPENS SEPT. 18TH
GEORGE W. CHADWICK, Director
Announce the engagement of the services of George Fergusson a singer and teacher of international reputation

Pianoforte, Organ, Voice, Violin, Violoncello and all other Orchestral Instruments; Composition, Harmony, History of Music, Theory, Solfege, Literature, Dictation, Choir Training, Ensemble, Wood-wind Ensemble, and String-Quartet. Languages, Dramatic Department: Practical training in acting; public presentations.

The Free Privileges of Lectures, Concerts and Recitals, the opportunities of ensemble practice, and appearing before audiences with a complete orchestra, and the daily associations are invaluable advantages to the music student.

Pupils received for a single subject as well as for full courses.

VOCAL DEPARTMENT

The Vocal Course is designed to equip the student for a career as soloist or teacher, or both, and diplomas are granted accordingly. The course includes the following branches: Voice: Dictation and Language (Italian, French); Solfege (Special course for vocalist); Sight Reading (intermediate and advanced); Vocal Chamber Music, a capella. Chorus: Pianoforte, Technique Accompanying, Sight Reading, Transposition; Theory, Harmony (special course for vocalists). Normal lectures and teaching.

The Normal Department of the Vocal School is designed to furnish the best possible training for teaching.

The Year Book sent on Request. Open for Registration Sept. 11. Address RALPH L. FLANDERS, General Manager, Huntington Ave., BOSTON. See Advertisement of Organ Dept. in The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 25.

BRYANT & STRATTON
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
BOSTON

Thousands of the prominent business men of this country give the credit for their success to the training received at

BRYANT & STRATTON
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
BOSTON

Practical Courses to Meet Present Day Conditions
Accounting, Bookkeeping, Salesmanship and Advertising, Stenography, Secretarial Duties, Commercial Teaching, Civil Service
Individual instruction given by competent, experienced teachers
55th Year, begins Sept. 2 Evening Session begins Sept. 22
Write, phone or call for new Bulletin giving complete information.

J. W. Blaisdell, Principal 334 Boylston St.
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
No canvassers or solicitors employed

BEACON
A Country-City Boarding and Day School for Boys and Girls

Beacon School is established not only for the purpose of imparting the highest educational ideals but for the upbuilding of character. It has been incorporated in order that it may be an organization more efficiently carry out this purpose and work.

Its faculty is composed of graduates from the leading colleges, all of whom are working out the ideas and ideals for which the school is founded.

The school is co-educational. We believe in co-education because the association of boys and girls in work, study, and play tends to broaden their conception of the natural relations in social life.

Opportunity is offered during the five school days for recreation with play ground apparatus, light modeling, arts and crafts, roller skating, swimming, and horseback riding.

The school is an unusual combination of the advantages of the city and the joy of life in the country. The city school home is located in a most attractive residential section. Hillview, the country estate of the school, is situated in the Blue Hills. Special arrangements may be made for day pupils to enjoy the farm and all school activities. Children are taken throughout the summer at Hillview.

MRS. ALTHEA H. ANDREW, Principal, 1440 Beacon St., BROOKLINE, MASS.
Telephone Brookline 7017

Cincinnati Conservatory of Music

More than half a century in the front rank of American Music Schools. Unsurpassed in faculty and equipment. Normal, Artist and Master Departments. Exceptional advantages for post-graduate and repertoire work. Advanced study in Theory and Composition. Orchestral Training. Department of Opera, Dramatic Art, Language, Literature, Public School Music. Engagements for graduates. Students enrolled at any time. Attractively appointed residence buildings. Fall term opens Sept. 4. For catalogue address MISS BERTHA BAUER, Highland Ave. and Oak St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Boyesen School

Boarding Departments for Girls and Boys. Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, Academic Departments.

SCHOOL OPENS OCTOBER 1ST
MISS AUSTIA BOYESEN, Principal
Phone Drexel 6061

1218 E. 47th St., Chicago

THE PRINCIPIA

A School for Character Building CO-EDUCATIONAL

This school affords a thorough academic training for young people in all grades from kindergarten to college entrance and two years of college work. Small classes and a large faculty of college trained specialists make much individual work valuable feature. Military drill, manual training, sewing, cooking and business courses. An ideal school for your boy or girl.

The Principia, St. Louis, Mo.
A prospectus will be mailed on application

FOR SALE

GENTLEMAN'S beautiful yacht, steel cutter, equipped at low price, being 7nd of season. Water line 35 ft., nicely finished below, sleep 9 main cabin, 2 ladies' cabin, 2 saloons forward. Auxiliary engine. Has crossed Atlantic. Particulars, address A. 36, Monitor Office, Boston.

SEE THIS GREAT BUY
\$4500—Terms. 6-room beautiful house, 2 sleeping porches enclosed; a corner lot; best of exposures; sun all day; near all cars and U. C. JAS. McCROSSIN CO., 1990 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, California.

A LONG ESTABLISHED millinery business for sale within 15 miles of Boston, Mass. Personal reasons for disposing of business. Adfr. D. 28, Monitor Office, Boston.

WHITE Baby Lamb Coat, half length, 38 bust, also muff; good condition. Price \$125. C. E. T., 2803 Wisconsin St., Los Angeles, Cal.

APARTMENTS & HOUSES WANTED
WANTED—By couple, one to three room apartment convenient to Port Hamilton, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. Furnished or unfurnished. WALTER CLARK, Beacon Chambers, Boston.

WANTED
IN GREATER NEW YORK—To buy an established lunch room or restaurant business. E. K. Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
BONNAZ OPERATOR
On full pensant. 4th steady position, easy hours. Part fare refunded. Write fully experience and salary. WORLD MERCHANDISE CO., 538 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—Protestant bookkeeper with some knowledge of typewriting at up-to-date garage. Salary \$20 weekly. Phone Brookline, Mass., 1062, between 9 and 12 A. M.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER wanted in small family, able to do for an assistant lady of the house. L. BEMAK, 872 3rd Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Competent dressmaker to manage workroom in first class shop; must be able to do cutting and fitting. Write 14 Hub, Sioux Falls, S. D.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; plain cooking, good home and wages. OSTER, MANN, 551 Roscoe St., Chicago.

WANTED—An experienced trimmer. DAWSON'S MILLINERY, 1816 Bay St., Bellingham, Washington.

WANTED—Competent maid for general housework, family of 2. 215 Pleasant St., Arlington, Mass.

WANTED—Millinery trimmers; excellent salary. F. K. SPRINGER, 24 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

EXECUTIVE—New York Publishing house, printing newspapers and magazine, desires services rapid, accurate, steady. Offer for development into important work. Addr. giving exp., etc. P 18 Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ASSISTANT TO BUYER
Fur Department
Gimbel Brothers
33rd St. & Broadway

Wish engage an experienced man for their Subway Fur Department. Excellent opportunities. Apply Employment Office, 5th floor.

Estimator Wanted
Young man with some experience in plans, by New York building concern. Answer stating salary and qualifications. Write "Estimator," 21 E. 40th Street, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
Sales and Advertising Executive

Exp. in organizing and training sales force; planning and executing campaigns for retailer and manufacturer; will accept position indicating real opportunity. John I. Hunter, Denver, Col.

WHOLESALE shoe salesman, good record, will consider other line, on acct. of conditions of shoe industry. Salary or com. Salesman, pref. N. 25, Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Position as garage manager, 12 years' auto experience. Best references. C. 6, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

SECRETARY—Man desires position as secretary, stenographer and expert typist. GEORGE FICKE, 224 78th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone Bay Ridge 907.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
TEACHER—Woman, experienced teacher, desires position in private school in or near New York. Has specialized in singing. Would consider place as governess. Write "TEACHER," 1750 Waller St., San Francisco.

POSITION as manager of lunch room or small restaurant in Greater New York. D. 7, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

BOSTON, MASS.
WM. A. THOMPSON CO.
Pay high prices for diamonds, pearls, old gold; estate appraisals and bought. Established 1883, 125 Tremont St., opposite Park Street Church, Boston, Mass.

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS
\$5 down, balance \$5 monthly; all makes, \$15 up; rented 3 months, \$3 up. OFFICE APPLIANCE CO., 191 Devonshire St., Boston.

NEW YORK CITY
WANTED
Six or Seven room, furnished housekeeping apartment in New York City, preferably in choice east side residential section. W. 25, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

THE LAKESIDE, 28 WEST 45TH, N. Y. C.
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
Just home cooking and everything the very best. Telephone Murray Hill 6771, N. Y. C.

LEXINGTON AVE., near 50th St., bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath, furnished; sublet Sept. 1st for one year \$50. Phone morning Murray Hill 6771, N. Y. C.

WANTED—A furnished room in private family for a refined business woman. Y. 26, Monitor, 21 E. 40th Street, New York City.

LADY desires to share office part time. R. 29, Monitor, 21 East 40th St., New York City.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.
ARIZONA SUPPLY CO.
FURNITURE, CARPETS, QUEENSWARE, MEN'S FURNISHINGS, HATS, SHOES, HARBARD STOVES, HAWKES, BATHS, DRES. CAME OUTFITS, TENTS AND CANVAS

339-349 E. Washington St., Phoenix, Arizona.

BISBEE, ARIZONA
INSURANCE
BRUCE PERLEY
C. Q. Hotel Bldg. Bisbee, Ariz.

MISSOULA, MONT.
J. D. ROWLAND, Jeweler
130 Higgins Avenue MISSOULA, MONT.

MALDEN, MASS.

LEWANDOS
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses
30 Pleasant Street
Telephone Malden 13
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

WALTHAM, MASS.

LEWANDOS
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses
193 Moody Street
Telephone Waltham 1319
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

WATERTOWN, MASS.

LEWANDOS
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses
1 Galen Street
Telephone Newton North 300
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

ATLANTA, GA.

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
of Critical Taste
Walk-Over
35 Whitehall Street
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
49-51-53 Whitehall Street
A High-Class Specialty Shop catering to Women, Misses and Children of discriminating taste.

J. REGENSTEIN CO.
WOMEN'S AND MISSES'
Ready-to-Wear APPAREL
and MILLINERY
40 WHITEHALL STREET

FROHSIN'S
"Correct Dress for Women"
50 Whitehall

C. J. KAMPER
GROCERY COMPANY
THE PURE FOOD
DEPARTMENT STORE
492-498 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.
Ivy 8000

BYCK BROS. CO.
27-29 WHITEHALL STREET
FOOTWEAR
of superior style and quality.
SERVICE UNEXCELLED
Try our high-grade Shoe Repair Department.

Geo. Muse Clothing Company
Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes—
and Furnishings for Men and Boys
CHILDREN'S HAIR CUTTING PARLOR

CHERRY TRANSFER & STORAGE CO., INC.
Household Goods Exclusively
WE TAKE CARE OF YOUR GOODS

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
APPAREL
For Men, Women
and Children
"SAKS"
The Store of
Specialty Shops
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

SHOES
"Don't Ask for Your Size
Ask to Be Fitted."

RICH'S
1012 FIRST AVENUE
REAL ESTATE

RENTALS
LOANS
Jemison R. E. & Ins. Co.
211 N. 20TH STREET

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
M. M. Newcomer Co.
Department Store
High Class Dry Goods and
House Furnishings
Phoenix Dye Works
JOS. A. SCHIFFERS, Prop.
Hotel Farragut Bldg.

High Art Dry Cleaning

TAMPA, FLA.
Authentic Styles in
Dress Goods shown here
CRACOWANER'S
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHES
are now ready to be shown you.
Tropical Worsteds and Palm Beaches in all colors
WOLF & SONS
888 Franklin St.

The Baker Bros., Inc.
ONE OF THE SOUTH'S LEADING
RETAIL MARKETS AND GROCERIES

ST. PETERSBURG
LANGDON'S CENTRAL BICYCLE GARAGE
837 CENTRAL AVENUE
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

RICHMOND, VA.

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP - 705 EAST BROAD

Sole Richmond Agents for
Kuppenheimer CLOTHES FOR MEN
and
Tweed-O-Wool SUITS & COATS FOR WOMEN

W. FRED RICHARDSON

Security Storage Co.
Incorporated
MAIN AND BELVIDERE STREETS
Fireproof and non-fireproof storages
for Household Goods
Vaults for Silverware

WANTED—
Monitor readers to make the
VIRGINIA TRUST CO.
Executor in their wills.

This plan is considered by many men
to be safest and most economical.
INTERVIEWS INVITED
1106 E. Main Richmond, Va.

BROAD STREET BANK
8th at Broad Street \$5 on Balance
Open a Savings Account with us.
We want to serve you.
(Saturdays open till 5 p. m.)

ICOHENCO
INCORPORATED
SALES FIRST CLASS

FOR sixty years this department
store has served the people
of Richmond and Virginia.
We trust that we have merited
your patronage in the past and
will, therefore, solicit it in the
future.

KAUFMANN'S
READY-TO-WEAR
for Women and Children Exclu-
sively. Specialty Shop Service
Spells Sure Satisfaction.

SYDNOR & HUNDLEY
Richmond, Va.

Exclusive Furnishings

HOFHEIMER'S
RELIABLE SHOES
For the little tots and grown-ups
Trunks, Bags, Suitcases
One of the most complete lines of HOSIERY
in the State to be found in our Hosiery
Department. At lowest prices.
N. E. Cor. 3rd and Broad

Abrams' Cakes
A Generous Box Assorted, \$1.50
Each cake separately wrapped to insure freshness
OUR GOOD
HOME-MADE PIES
add the finishing touch to a successful dinner

Abrams Sisters
9 E. Grace St.
Richmond, Va.

AMBOLD GROCERY CO.
1502 W. MAIN Phones Rivd. 376 and 377

Meats, Vegetables, Fruits, Etc.
FULL LINE OF
PURITY CROSS
PRODUCTS

The Leighton Market
323 N. 4th Street. Phone Mad. 4285.
High Grade Meats, Poultry, etc.

GOOD SHEPHERD YARNS
The **ARTS SHOP**
Applique ARTS Shop
Vogue Patterns—Hand-Made Baby Dresses
320 E. Grace, RICHMOND, VA.

SELECT A REFINED
GIFT
FROM
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
SILVERWARE—JEWELRY—NOVELTIES
2nd at Broad Street

FUEL OF ALL KINDS
Samuel H. Cottrell & Son
Our Standard—"Best Quality Only"
1108 W. Marshall Street Phone Mad. 177

W. H. Jenks ELECTRICAL
WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES
619-621 E. Main Street Phone Mad. 338

H. A. PLEASANTS
"most anything" Hardware
1607 W. Broad (Near Lombardy)

Furnace Repairing **J. H. DELANEY**
PLUMBING 201 N. SYCAMORE
Bld. 2054-2

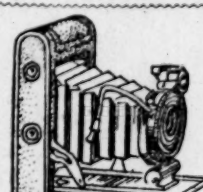
Everything for the AUTOMOBILE
GEN'L AUTO SUPPLY, INC.
1208 W. BROAD ST.

C. B. Pittsman H. F. Ryder
Ryder Dry Cleaning Co.
Cleaning, Dyeing and Pressing
421 E. Harrison St. Phone Rivd. 450

LYNCHBURG, VA.

CORONA
THE personal writing machine. J. P. Bell
Company Stationers, Printers, Engravers, Loose-
leaf binders, filing systems, Office Furniture.

PORTLAND, ORE.



IF IT'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC
WE HAVE IT
IF IT'S GOOD
EVERYTHING
FOR THE
AMATEUR
PHOTOGRAPHER

CRANE'S

Famous Stationery

ENGRAVING

Pike & O'Neill Co.

843 1/2 Washington St., Portland, Ore.

"GOOD SENSE
SHOES"Their Quality and Price,
together with our excel-
lent service, will surely
please you.

KNIGHT SHOE CO., Inc.

342 Morrison, near Broadway
PORTLAND, OREGONGround-Gripper Shoes
are carried in Portland only at the
Ground-Gripper Shoe Store
381 1/2 Washington St., Portland Ore.The Best in Footwear
FOUR STORES
W. Baker Shoes
270 Washington, 308 Washington
270 Morrison and 380 Washington Sts.
PORTLAND, OREGON

GOODYEAR SHOE CO.

149 4th St., Portland, Ore.

Men's Ladies and Children's Shoes

FURNACES
BOYNTON FURNACES are economical and
efficient
We do roofing and sheet metal work.
Repair work on furnaces and roofing.
Phone Main 403

J. C. Bayer Furnace Co.

204 Market Street, Portland, Oregon

American Cafeteria

WE THINK THIS IS
The Largest Daylight
Eating Place in the City
150 Fifth StreetPORTLAND OREGON
PURITAN CAFETERIA
Stark bet. 3d & 4th
Open 6:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.
Orchestra Music
H. C. BRANDER, Proprietor
Phone Broadway 4070

TROY LAUNDRY

LET US
SOLVE YOUR LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
—THAT'S OUR BUSINESS.
STRICTLY HIGH CLASS WORK
Phone: East 33, E 6118East 10th and Pine
Portland, OregonQUEEN CITY
STEAM CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS
Goods called for and delivered
288 Grand Avenue, PORTLAND, OREGON"Your Satisfaction Is Our Success"
IMPERIAL LAUNDRY CO.
We Satisfy
255 Russell Street Phone: East 220—R 2204
A BUSY PORTLAND CLOTHES SHOP
THE J. H. RANKIN COMPANY
Clothing Haberdashers
Custom Tailors
112 SIXTH STREET
PORTLAND, OREGONHADLEY & SILVER
Make Dependable Clothes
100 6th, at Stark St., Portland
CORRECT FRAMING
and distinctive pictures
WESTERN PICTURE FRAME CO.
170 First Street—384 Morrison
PORTLAND, OREGONPaints, Oils, Glass,
Sash and Doors
HARRISSEN & CO.
N. E. COR. 2ND AND TAYLOR STS.
PORTLAND, OREGONSANDERS ELECTRIC WORKS
Portland Representative
FESS CO. COMPANY
Electric Wiring Motor Repairs
Phone Broadway 420
425 Stark Street, PORTLAND, ORE.WINKS HARDWARE
14th & Washington Sts., Portland
QUALITY—SERVICEHIGHLAND MEAT MARKET
I. J. MIZE
Corner Arno and Coal Phone 186Ladies', Children's and Men's Furnishings
Corner 4th and Central Ave.
J. A. SKINNER—Grocer
Our Service Is Right
E. L. WASHBURN CO.
Exclusive Distributors of Kuppenheimer Clothes
122 South Second Street
O. A. MATSON & CO.
Books, Stationery, Kodaks and Supplies
Selling Goods

PORTLAND, ORE.

WinthropHammondCo
Successors to BUFFUM & PENDLETON
Established 1884
CLOTHING—HATS
HABERDASHERY
127 Sixth Street, PORTLAND, OREGONAutomobile Repairing
ALL KINDS OF
MACHINE AND BLACKSMITH WORK
ACETYLENE WELDINGH. B. BLACK
17TH AND ALDER STS. Broadway 2681YOUNG'S AUTO SHOP
Phone Main 6025
Good Work Just Prices
NIGHT SERVICE FOR COMMERCIAL CARS
787 Washington St. Half block west of 25d St.

PORTLAND, ORE.

THE IVY PRESS M. R. MANN
FINE PRINTING
The House of Individual Service
282 Stark Street, Portland, Ore. Pittock Block
Both PhonesPRINTING BOYER PRINTING CO.
85 5th St., Portland, Ore.
We Appreciate This Opportunity of Extending
Our Excellent Service to Monitor Readers.CORBETT BUILDING
BARBER SHOP
The shop that wants you and your children.
T. H. WILSON, Manager
Basement, Corbett Building
Portland, OregonS. THOUVENEL
BARBER SHOP
877 Stark Street, N. E. corner West Park
PORTLAND, OREGONW. H. SAWTELL
REAL ESTATE
Phone Labor 1811
Cor. E. 32nd and Belmont Sts., Portland, Ore.

PORTLAND, ORE.

Buy Your
DAINTY FEMINE THINGS
at a
Woman's Shop

Kathryn Effield

GOODWIN CORSETS NEGLIGES
BON TON CORSETS BLOUSES
BIEN TOLIE CORSETS SILK UNDERWEAR
ACCESSORIES HOSIERY
374 Morrison St. at W. Park, Portland

Salons de Chapeaux

Madame Bourret
MILLINERY DESIGNER
347 Morrison Street
Portland, Oregon

HUDSON BAY FUR CO.

Leading Exclusive
Fur Manufacturers
Moderate Prices—Absolute Reliability
147 Broadway, PORTLAND, ORE.GLOVES, HOSIERY, UMBRELLAS, BLOUSES
WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR
LENNON'S
209 MORRISON STREET
Opposite Post Office
Vogue Patterns, T. P. Lennon's Annex
The Waist Shop
Portland Hotel, C. F. Lennon, Vice Pres. & Mgr.
7th Floor NORTHWESTERN BANK
BUILDINGCloaks, Suits, Dresses, Waists
Skirts, Petticoats
The only difference is the price
FOSTER CLOAK AND SUIT CO.
701-728 Northwestern Bank Bldg.
PORTLAND, OREGONCROWN MILLINERY
EXCLUSIVE MODELS
Phone Marshall 228
360 Alder, at Park Street
PORTLAND, OREGONThe Trail
CANDY ENGLISH
SHOP TOFFEE
Where the Famous
FamousThe Corner Store
GROVER W. MORGAN, PROP.
FIRST CLASS FOUNTAIN SERVICE
LUNCHEONS AND ICE CREAM
HOME MADE PASTRIES
Phone Broadway 5124
577 Washington, Cor. 18th, PORTLAND, ORE.We specialize on our Pastries
PANAMA RESTAURANT
109 Broadway Portland, Ore.
A smile of satisfaction when you leave.M. SCOVILL'S
BICYCLE
SALESROOM AND REPAIR SHOP
451 Washington St. between 12th and 13th Sts.
PORTLAND, OREGON
Phone Broadway 4070

SALEM, OREGON

J. L. BUSICK & SON, Groceries
Charge Accounts at 456 State St.
Cut Rate Stores 118 S. Commercial, 290 N. Com-
mercial and 1007 Commercial Sts.
4 STORES TRY ONERay L. Farmer Hardware Co.
EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE
Court and Commercial Sts. Phone 191

ABERDEEN, WASH.

GEO. J. WOLFF
Agents for Kayser Underwear and Gloves
Miss Manhattan Suits and Coats
PHONE 362 ABERDEEN, WASH.BLYTH & BLYTH, Inc.
Good Clothes for Men
REASONABLY PRICED
QUALITY
FURNITURE
AT POPULAR PRICES
ORR'S GROCERY
House of Quality
Best of Everything for the Table
ACME RESTAURANT
Good Food prepared in a Clean Kitchen
200-211 South 11th Street
CAUTHORN & CAUTHORN, Inc.
REAL ESTATE
AND INSURANCE

YAKIMA, WASH.

C. H. BARNES
"Something New Every Day."
Women's Children's Wear.
Masonic Building.
LESLIE M. ROSE
Diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, repairing
418 W. Yakima Ave.

SPOKANE, WASH.

15th FLOOR
OLD NATIONAL BANK
BUILDING
Cloaks, Suits, Dresses, Waists,
Skirts, Petticoats
The only difference is the price
FOSTER CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
SPOKANE, WASHINGTONTHE CRESCENT
Riverside, Main Ave. and Wall St.
The sixth floor of the store's new
building is a delightful place for
noon luncheons and informal
afternoon affairs.
One of the Largest and Best
Equipped Offices in the West
Phone Main 4272
OFFICE OPEN EVENINGS
NOTARY PUBLIC
Monica B. Thompson
Public Stenographic Office
212-214 Eagle Building
SPOKANE, WASH.
Satisfaction assured. Prices right.Union Printing Company
FINE JOB PRINTING
E. D. FURMAN, Prop.
Tel. Main 2262, 414 First Avenue
CRYSTAL LAUNDRY CO.
For Dry Cleaning, Rug and Curtain
Cleaning you can rely on the CRYSTAL.
M-6000

SEATTLE, WASH.

KING
COUNTY
BANK,
Seattle,
Washington

Now is a good time to ask yourself a few
questions.
How many dollars slipped away from me
last year?
How many this year?
Why not start a savings account today?
Phone Kenwood 500

WOMAN'S
EXCHANGE

Home Cooked Meals

BAKERY GOODS

209 Union St., SEATTLE, WASH.

HICKS CAFETERIA
SERVICESecond and Madison, Leary Building
SEATTLE

AUGUSTINE & KYER

SEATTLE, WASH. FOUR STORES
Groceries, Meats, Delicious CandiesMILK
CALL MRS. 2545 OR MAIN 4310
FOR RICH PURE MILK
WINNER OF MANY NATIONAL PRIZES
PURE MILK DAIRY
SEATTLE
WE DELIVER

GROCERS

Jones-Thurlow Company
RIGHT PRICES GOOD GOODS
Fourteenth and East Pine Sts. SEATTLETHE WALLACE LUNCH SHOP
1513 Second Ave.BROOKLYN DAIRY CO.
Inc.
4833 14th Avenue N. E. Kenwood 80, SEATTLE
TRY SCHIRAZ'S HOME COOKED FOODS
113 Madison Street
SeattleFORESTHURST HOTEL
1216 Ninth Avenue. Main 4955.
Centrally located. Sleeping Porches. Tent
Cottages. Tennis Court. Table Board.The Novelty Table Shop
1322 SECOND AVENUE
Exclusive Waists for Women
\$5.00 \$7.50 \$10.00
\$12.50 and \$15.00

Millinery

AN EXCLUSIVE LINE OF PATTERN HATS
AT UPSTAIRS PRICES
MRS. T. P. ELLIOTT
Tel. Main 5057, 408-9 Denby Bldg. 1408 2nd Ave.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

SPENCER CORSETS

The woman who cares for her appearance and
comfort will not be satisfied with ordinary cor-
sets. Spencer designing service assures a corset
designed for you alone.
4059 Arcade Phone Elliott 1033Turrell Shoe Company
HIGH GRADE
SHOES
2ND AVENUE AND MADISON
SEATTLE, WASHINGTONBAKER BROS. CO.
PIANOS
J. & C. FISHER, W. P. HAINES, and others.
Photographs and small musical merchandise.
1623 THIRD AVENUE, SEATTLER. COOPER WILLIS
Tidelands, Waterfront, Dock Sites
and Manufacturing Locations
660 Empire Building, SEATTLE
Phone Main 193Merchants Printing Co.
ADOLPH CAHEN, Mgr.
"We want your business"
72 Columbia Street Main 977 SEATTLEACME PRESS
W. E. BUSHELL
DISTINCTIVE PRINTING
1007 Third Avenue Main 1907 SEATTLEMUHL PAINT CO.
Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, etc.
Interior Decorating, Picture Framing
Phone Main 5601, 618 Pike Street, SEATTLEUniversity Transfer & Storage Co.
Piano and Furniture Moving
by careful and experienced men. 4040 14th Ave.
N. E. University. Phone North 2200.GENERAL CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
W. B. LANCE
506 Seaford Bank Building
SEATTLE, WASHINGTONW. F. ROGERS, General Contractor & Builder
Lausanne Apartments—Apt. 405
214 Summit Ave. North, Seattle, WashingtonTHE ELIZABETH
Ready-to-Wear DRESS SHOP
ELIZABETH MEAD, Prop.
Room 320 Haight Bldg. 2nd and Pine, SEATTLESHAMKES
Accordian Playing and Button Works
E. H. SHAMKES, Prop.
Pleasant Ending and Home Hitching
Phone Main 5350, 417 Union St., Seattle, Wash."THE JUVENILE"
EXCLUSIVE SHOP FOR BOYS
305 Pine Street Phone Elliott 2506
ALST MAKES GOOD CLOTHES
TAILOR TO MEN
200 UNIVERSITY STREET SEATTLEW. F. LARNE
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER
EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING
Main 3935
419 Pike Street, SEATTLEJORGENSEN
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER: reliable
workmanship and prices; come and see our stock,
1511 Fourth Ave., near Pike, Seattle, Wash.

TACOMA, WASH.

"ALL ROADS LEAD
to RHODES"Full and Complete Stocks of
Dependable Apparel and All
Requirements of the Home.

Rhodes Brothers

Broadway at Eleventh St.
TACOMATHE ONE CASH
PRICE
12th and Commerce Street

McDONALD SHOE CO.

High Grade Footwear

All standard makes such as Hanna,
Florsheim, Bostonian, Ground Gripper,
Dorothy, Dodd, Ties & Duns,
etc., for men, women and children.TWO STORES 945 BROADWAY
WASHINGTONTool and Hardware Company
GENERAL HARDWARE, SPORTING GOODS
Gymnasium Outfits and Military Supplies
KEEN KUTTER CUTLERY
Agents for Yale Locks828 Pacific Avenue TACOMA
8th Floor FIDELITY BANK AND
TRUST BUILDINGCloaks, Suits, Dresses, Waists
Skirts, Petticoats
The only difference is the priceAULDRIDGE STYLE SHOP
TACOMA, WASHINGTONMEYER JACOB COMPANY
Leaders of Fashion in
Women's Ready to Wear
940-43 Broadway
TACOMA, WASHINGTONFEIST & BACHRACH
HIGH CLASS
DRY GOODS
and Ready-to-Wear Men's Furnishings
Kayser Silk Underwear and Gloves
1114 Broadway, TACOMACaloric Pipeless Furnace Co.
108 SOUTH TENTH STREET
Main 3084 TACOMAFRED VESEHOFF CO.
WOMEN'S COATS, DRESSES, WAISTS, SKIRTS
1126 Broadway (Balcony), TACOMAMRS. BARRY'S HAT BOX
Smart Millinery and Ladies' Waists
754 St. Helena AvenueTURRELL BROS., Inc.
Fine Shoes for Everybody
922 PACIFIC AVE.J. W. WOOD COMPANY
GROCERS
949 Tacoma Avenue. Main 515. TACOMA.ROBERTS BROTHERS
Solicit Your Grocery Account
Tacoma Division & T Co.Tacoma Savings Bank & Trust Co.
11TH AND PACIFIC AVE.
Checking and Savings Accounts
Trust DepartmentTacoma Steam Laundry
Cleaning, Dyeing and Pressing Department
Phone Main 224. TACOMA, WASH.H. MANIK
FLOREST
1219 6th Ave. Cor. M St. Tel. Main 419I WILL appreciate your insurance and will
be pleased to help you buy or sell property. A. J.
McKILLIP, Bernice Bldg., Tacoma, Wash.CALLSON & ALBRIGHT, Tailors
BETTER CLOTHING FOR MEN
105 So. 10th Street TACOMAZIMMERMAN'S BARBER SHOP
First-Class in Every Respect
1201-3 Commerce Street, Tacoma, Wash.Mrs. Estella Maddock—Dressmaking
410 South 1st St. Phone M 5705

Walla Walla, Wash.

GARDNER & CO., Inc.,
The Quality Store
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear, Millinery, Dry Goods,
Clothing, Shoes, GroceriesBOOKS, STATIONERY, OFFICE SUPPLIES
CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM
FALKENBERG, THE JEWELER
Invites Monitor readers to submit orders for high
grade jewelry. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FRESNO, CAL.

The Wonder
A Complete Selection of Women's
Apparel for Every Purpose
Dresses, Suits, Coats, Millinery, Underwear,
Hosiery, Waists, Skirts, Parasols, etc.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL.

Pacific Coast Furniture Co.
LINOLEUM, RUGS, STOVES
BEDDING SUPPLIES AND WINDOW SHADES
FRAZIER LEWIS' Victoria Chocolate makes
Santa Cruz famous for candy. His Ice Cream
is unique in that it contains no "filler."M. ABRAMS
MERCHANDISE OF QUALITY
EXPERT REPAIR AND MACHINE WORK
Head of Pacific Ave. Phone 175

PALO ALTO, CAL.

Frazier and Company
EARLY AUTUMN FASHIONS
in Gowns, Waists and Millinery
New Silks and Dress Fabrics
KATYER SILK UNDERWEAR
PROXIMA BOUTIQUE
IRISH LINENS—NORTH STAR BLANKETSBIXBY & LILLIE
GROCERIES and
QUEENSWARE
Choicest Fruits, Berries and Vego-
tables in Season
PALO ALTO, CAL.

LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

BERKELEY, CAL.

MELF I. SCHWEEN
Our Own Bakery

Hot home-made doughnuts... 15 cts. per doz. at 6 a. m.
Hot biscuits... 10 cts. per doz. at 9 a. m.
Hot home-made pies, at... 20 cts. at 11 a. m.
Hot rolls... 10 cts. per doz. at 12 o'clock
Hot bread (1 lb. loaf)... 8 cts. at 4 p. m.
Hot bread (1 1/2 lb. loaf)... 12 cts.
We sell bread tickets
Our fresh home-made cakes, at
20, 25, 30, 35, 50, 55 cts.
Hot snails... 20 cts. per doz.
Hot coffee cake... 10 cts. per doz.
Hot bearpaws... 30 cts. per doz.
Hot butterhorns... 5 cts. each

All sorts of small cakes and cookies fresh at any time
Ring up and we will gladly reserve your order

MELF I. SCHWEEN.

2071-2073 University Ave.

Phone Berkeley 5559

SUNSET HARDWARE CO.
5104 SHATTUCK AVENUE
Berkeley's Ladies' and Children's Shop
2115 Center St., Berkeley

CAP & GOWN
Berkeley's Ladies' and Children's Shop
2115 Center St., Berkeley

HOME DELICATESSEN
2404 Bancroft Way
Berkeley's Ladies' and Children's Shop
2115 Center St., Berkeley

REAL HOME-MADE GOODS
ALWAYS FRESH AND CLEAN
VARSITY CANDY SHOP
FINE CANDIES
FROZEN DELICACIES
Corner Shattuck Avenue and Bancroft Way

Cosy Cafeteria
3210 DUNSTON AVENUE
Near Telegraph

SELF HELP, INC.
Groceries
SHATTUCK AVE. AND KITTIDGE

California Meat Market
Telephones Berkeley 341, Berkeley 342
2275 SHATTUCK AVENUE

SILL'S
S. J. SILL & CO.
House of Quality
Berkeley 2204, Home 1204

G. FISCHER
SPOT CASH GROCERY
GROCERIES, FRUITS, VEGETABLES
2204 Bancroft Way Phone Berkeley 3778

CHOWN
Groceries and Vegetables
RUSSELL AND COLLEGE

First National Bank
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
ASSOCIATED WITH

Berkeley Bank of Savings
and Trust Company

BERKELEY BRANCH
The Oakland Bank of Savings
COMMERCIAL BUILDING—TRUST
Shattuck Ave. and Center Street
TRA A. MORRIS, Manager

Moving, Storing
Packing
Western Van & Storage Co.
1811 Shattuck Ave. Tel. Ber. 2060
Auto Vans and Small Machines

Pianos
Player Pianos
Gräfonolas

White Music Company
2024 Shattuck Avenue Ph. Ber. 250

THE BOOTERIE
Shoes for the Family
2228 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, Cal.

WOODWARD & SCHUESSLER
Exclusive Tailors for Men and Women
2221 SHATTUCK AVENUE

BERKELEY'S DE LUXE SHOP
Two Four Three Five Bancroft Way
BOOKS BIBELOTS BATIKS

Billy Blox FUEL
Phone Berkeley 1205
WOOD-COAL-COAL OIL
1977 Center Street

MILINERY
ALBERT E. WALLACE
2263 SHATTUCK AVENUE

THE CAMPUS
Shoe Repairing Shop and Shining Parlors
2437 Bancroft Way

Say it with Flowers
THE FLOWERSHOP
2114 Center St. Berkeley 4164

THE ART BINDERY
BOOKBINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
2122 Oxford Street

The Rochester Electric Comp'y
Electric Appliances, Fixtures and Supplies
Tel. Berkeley 3285 2134 University Ave.

F. L. BUTTERFIELD
Stoves and Crockery
2159 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley

COWLEY'S BATTERY STATION, 2076 Center St.
Local Distributor for Exide Batteries—All
Makes of Batteries Tested Free of Charge
All Batteries Charged and Replaced at
a Moderate Price—Work Guaranteed

PARK GARAGE
Clearance at Ashby
STORAGE GASOLINE AND OIL
Day and Night Service Phone Ber. 4300

NAYLOR Hardware, Plumbing
SANTARY AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
2214 Adeline St. S. Berkeley, Phone Pied. 3005

THE SHOP OF WAISTS
Clever Blouses Our Specialty
2177 Shattuck Avenue BERKELEY, CAL.

OAKLAND, CAL.

Strable Manufacturing
Company

HARDWOOD LUMBER
—HARDWOOD FLOORING
511-545 FIRST STREET
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

Crystal
2807 CHESTNUT ST., OAKLAND, CAL.
Phone Oakland 1488

INDEPENDENT TIRE CO.
JOHN McCASLIN, Mgr.
Goodrich-Silvertown Cord
Diamond-Service
Phone Oakland 2285 1745 Broadway

HINGSTON'S
EVERYTHING AND ANYTHING FOR A FORD
470 20th Street, near Broadway

New Way Plumbing Co.
A. J. AAROE, Mgr.
685 58 Street Tel. Pied. 1881

J. T. HOGAN
PAINTER AND DECORATOR
OAKLAND Pied. 5558-14

STOCKTON, CAL.

STITT
STOCKTON'S
ETNAIZER
CALIFORNIA HOMES-LANDS

From Tree to Consumer
Sunset Lumber Co.
Telephone 671
Scotts Ave. and Monroe St.
STOCKTON, CAL.

The Wonder
An Exclusive Shop of Women's Wear-
ing Apparel, Millinery and Toggery

DRY GOODS, LADIES' READY TO WEAR.
RILEY UNDERWEAR AND GLOVES
MILLINERY CORSETS BRASSIERES
STOCKTON, CAL. Telephone 2106
609 E. Main Street

Littlefield Corbett Co.
Furniture—Rugs—Carpets—Curtains
Ranges—Linoleums
635-36-38 E. Main St.

R. W. MEYERS
JEWELER
605 EAST MAIN STREET
"Where quality tells and price sells"

Exclusive Sale Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Style Plus Clothes
220 E. Main Street STOCKTON, CAL.

CHRELFALL BROS.
Kuppenheimer Clothing, Hats and Furnishings
Goods
430 E. MAIN STREET

MEN'S SUITS—TO ORDER
FRANK J. FIOLE
206-7 Elks Building
GENERAL TAILORING Phone 1099

HUDSON'S
Walk-Over Boot Shop
Phone Main 2183
440 EAST MAIN STREET
STOCKTON, CAL.

ELECTRIC PLANING MILL
Mill and Cabinet Work
ESTIMATES GIVEN

ATWOOD PRINTING CO.
STOCKTON, CAL.
STATIONERS
Books, Leather Novelties, Bibles,
Quality Stationery and Engraving
TREDWAY BROS. 516 East Main Street

YOLLAND & COMPANY
Coal—ICE—Wood
204 N. El Dorado St.
W. C. Archibald, E. H. Grogan, L. A. Alling
Stockton Plumbing Supply Co.
PLUMBING, HEATING AND
SHEET METAL WORK
327 E. MINER AVE.
Phone 3374

Wilkes Pearson Knutzen Co.
Groceries—Fruit—Poultry
Phone 625
705 E. Weber Avenue STOCKTON, CAL.

CENTRAL MARKET
ARTHUR AULWURM, Proprietor
FRESH AND SALT MEATS
37 S. California St., Stockton, Tel. 4270

DRURY & BARTHOLOMEW
GROCERIES
602 E. Weber Avenue STOCKTON, CAL.
Telephone 314

QUALITY BAKERY
"Victory" Brand and Pastry
Phone 1072 831 E. Main St.
EAT AT THE
ARLINGTON CAFETERIA
SUTTER STREET

CITY BAKERY
PASTRY AND LIGHT LUNCH
26 South California Street

HOTEL SUTTER
729 E. MAIN STREET
G. L. A. SMITH, Proprietor

THE ST. GEORGE
Furnished Rooms. 712 East Main St.
Office Phone 242 Res. Phone 1751 J

JONES TRANSFER CO.
W. S. WORCESTER, Prop. 710 E. Weber Ave.
MOVING, auto trucking, fireproof storage,
PACIFIC TRANSFER CO., 110 South Aurora
St. Phone 361

SAN FRANCISCO
Recommending for investment
Pacific Gas & El. Co., 1st Pfd. Stock
A TEN YEAR DIVIDEND RECORD.
PRICE 80 YIELDING 6 1/2%

E. G. GEARY & CO.
American Nat'l Bank Bldg., San Francisco

Walk-Over Shoes
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
727 K Street—T. T. CLARK, Mgr.
Multigraining MRS. SARAH E. LAWSON, St.
Public Stenographer
Sutter 1823 2005 Merchants Natl. Bk. Bldg.

SAN FRANCISCO

FURRIERS
Large New Stock of Furs
Good Assortment

Garments made to Order. Remodeled or Repaired
PRESLEY & CO.
60-61 WHITTILL BUILDING SUTTER 7206

SPENGMANN & SUHR
Importers and Manufacturers of
FINE FURS
Furs of all descriptions remodeled,
repaired and redyed. Furs kept
in storage at reasonable rates.
25 Stockton St., upstairs, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
Phone Kearney 2572

MILLINER
EXCLUSIVE HAT MODELS
Rosa Early Apartments
Post and Leavenworth.
SAN FRANCISCO

STATIONERY ENGRAVING PRINTING
GERTRUDE T. BLUMOME
Associated with WHITE & FARNSWORTH
427 Montgomery St. Sutter 720

HI-HEAT COAL
Especially Adapted for Range,
Grate or Furnace

CENTRAL COAL CO
650 8th St.
Tel. Kearney 2047
SAN FRANCISCO

The Home of
BLUE WHITE DIAMONDS
Jewelry Designer
818 Market Street, San Francisco
Watches Silverware

HENRY S. BAILEY
Artistic Diamond Jewelry
Manufactured and Repaired
153 Geary St., San Francisco. Rooms 322-323

Johnson Brothers, Inc.
GROCERS
For 25 years the only first-class wholesale and
retail temperance grocers in San Francisco
Try Our Home Made
Bakery Products
Fillmore and Sacramento Streets

STAR GROCERY COMPANY
CIVIL SARIN
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, FRUITS
VEGETABLES, DELICATESSEN, CANDY,
ICE CREAM
600 POST STREET Franklin 687

HUNNICUTT'S
FINE CANDIES AND ICES
Breakfast a la carte... 7 to 12 A. M.
Luncheon 20c and 40c... 12 to 8 P. M.
Dinner, steak or chop... 5 to 8 P. M.
171 O'Farrell Street Next to the Orpheum

Boos Bros. Cafeteria
725 MARKET STREET
and 1050 MARKET STREET
"A GOOD PLACE TO EAT"

CRYSTAL CAFETERIA
Carefully selected foods well cooked
and prepared by skilled workers
MUSIC Phelan Building
762 Market Street

VICTORIA CAFETERIA
Home recipes used in preparing wholesome,
carefully chosen foods.
135 POWELL STREET

Chas. C. Navlet Co.
Nurserymen Seedsmen
Florists
EVERYTHING FOR YOUR
HOME AND GARDEN
423-427 Market St., San Francisco

SHELLGRAIN AND RITTER
FLORISTS
148 Kearny St. Phone Kearny 3999

JOSEPH'S
Florist
233 Grant Avenue, San Francisco

Sanborn, Vail & Co.
Office Supplies, Stationery,
Engraving, Artists' Materials,
Pictures and Picture Framing
557-563 Market St. Sutter 7660

OLD AND RARE BOOKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
JOHN HOWELL
828 Post Street SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Union Square

Printing and Bookbinding
MARNELL & CO.
77 Fourth Street, San Francisco

Better Tailoring
210 Geary St., San Francisco. Phone Kearny 4427

COHL BROTHERS
Exclusive Hatters
38 Powell St. Doug. 2730

WALL PAPER
PAINTING AND DECORATING
THE TOZER CO.
420 SUTTER STREET Douglas 1880

WM. G. McDIARMID
Real Estate Insurance
3212 22nd St.

CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY
REAL ESTATE LOANS
INSURANCE
EDNA L. KELLEY
Rm. 401, 58 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

HOTEL DOREL
Modern, sunny, nicely fur. rooms, \$4.00-\$6.00
week. Ideal environment. Inspection solicited.
California at Larkin St., San Francisco

CARL NELSON
FINE SHOE REPAIRING BY HAND
122 Geary Street SAN FRANCISCO

F. J. YOUNG
Suits 1200 Chronicle Bldg. Sutter 4185
Real Estate Insurance Rentals Loans

SAN FRANCISCO

E. J. DUNKLEE P. H. JONES
SAN FRANCISCO
TAILORING CO.

Room 17—904A Market Street, cor. Mason
The Home of Good Clothes for
Men and Women
GIVE US A TRIAL

FURNITURE, CARPETS
DRAPERIES

Bare Brothers
San Francisco
—NEED LUMBER QUICK?
A carload or a stick
Van Arsdale-Harris Lumber
Company
Distributors of all Pacific Coast SOFT WOODS
Inquiries Solicited
5th and Brannan Streets. Phone Kearney 2078.
SAN FRANCISCO

Sonora
The Highest Class Talking Machine
in the World.
Sonora Phonograph Co.
MR. F. B. TRAYNER
616 Mission St. San Francisco, Cal.

MINOR'S
Haberdashery
830 Market St., SAN FRANCISCO

GEO. J. CROAL
Tailor for Men
1208 Chronicle Bldg. Tel. Douglas 1406

Oppenheimer
The Trunkman
758 MARKET STREET
Hartmann's Wardrobe
Trunks
Bags, Suit Cases
Ladies' Hand Bags
Telephone: Douglas 448, 519 California St., S.F.

T. W. GRUETTER
GENERAL REPORTER
(Recently with U. S. Dept. of Justice)
Conferences
Legal, Mining, Technical, Public Stenography
Depositions a Specialty
Typewriter Leon H. Kellner Co. Inka
241 PHILAN BLDG. DOUGLAS 5717

New Quality Lunch Room
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
RUBY A. MILLER Kearny 4271

YOUNG & PARKER
Insurance Your Car
910 Kohl Bldg. Tel. Sutter 2204

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

PEOPLE'S
SAVINGS BANK
SAVINGS—COMMERCIAL
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

BAKE-RITE BAKERY
460 K STREET Phone Main 1083

Choice Bread and Rolls
Quality and Service Our Aim
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

SUGAR LOAF
CANDY AND
ICE CREAM
Blodgett & Benjamin, Prop.
2966 35th St. Phon Cap 153R

TRUST'S
Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheon a Specialty
WM. TRUST, Prop.
728 K Street, Sacramento, California

Black's Package Co.
910-914 Ninth St., Sacramento

Grocers
We are eager to make friends as well
as customers

DE LUXE
CHOCOLATE SHOP
Ice Cream and Candies
of Our Own Make
NATLY BROS., Props.
613 K Street

HALE BROS., Inc.
Groceries
Self-Help Store
Man Hair Cutting Expert
9th and K Sts. Sacramento, Cal.

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX
GOOD CLOTHES
619 K St., Sacramento, Cal.
PHONE MAIN 107

EATON'S
Clothing Renovatory
1720 18th Street Phone Main 686

WESTERN TRANSFER
VAN & STORAGE CO.
Piano Moving a Specialty Auto Trucks
1012 7th St., Sacramento, Cal.
Office Phone M. 505 Res. Cap. 211-J

In Sacramento
Excellent Shoes for Less Money
A. C. KAUFMAN
610 J Street
PHONE MAIN 2285-J

Capital Hotel Barber Shop
None but skilled workmen employed
1114 Seventh Street F. J. Butler, Proprietor

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

The Nonpareil
WASHER-IRONER
"60 YEARS IN SACRAMENTO"

Correct Fashions in Everything
WOMEN and CHILDREN WEAR

Weinstock, Lubin & Co
A Department Store
Sacramento, Cal.

—A STORE THAT CHERISHES
ITS 44-YEAR-OLD REPUTA-
TION FOR INTEGRITY

Exclusive
Ladies' Tailor
209-10-11-12 Physicians' Bldg.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

CHAS. P. NATHAN
AND SONS
Everything to Wear
FOR
Men, Women
and Children
J St., Sixth St. and California St., Sacramento

Leather Goods of Quality
This house is known from Coast to Coast for
its dependable

LEATHER GOODS
for all purposes
Walsh-Richardson Co.
428 K St., Sacramento, Cal.

"Say it with Flowers"
MELDRUM
907 K Phone M-914
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Breuners
Everything
For the House
58 Years
in Business SACRAMENTO

W. F. PURNELL
Sacramento's Bookstore
SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR ANY MAGAZINE
OXFORD BIBLES
915 K Street, Sacramento

CONSUMERS TIRE CO.
Save \$ on Tires
1312 K STREET,
SACRAMENTO, CALIF.
G. C. HICKINGBOTHAM, Prop.

A. H. DeGASTON
Automobile Electrician
OFFICIAL SPLITDORF DIXIE SERVICE
CARBURETOR REPAIR
1023 12th St. Main 4177 J

ROLLER'S
HOUSEWARES
CHINA POTTERY GLASSWARE
DINNER SETS KITCHEN UTENSILS
510 K St., Sacramento
OAK PARK FURNITURE COMPANY
Oak Park, SACRAMENTO, CAL.
3018 Thirteenth Street

Complete House Furnishers
Out of High-Rend District
A. W. CLIFTON, Proprietor

Dotman
1007-K-ST.
THE PLACE TO BUY
MENS FURNISHINGS
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

H. L. DEAN
GROCER
Twentieth and J Streets
SACRAMENTO, CAL.
All Brands Foreign and Domestic
Goods
Phone 408

BOWMAN AUTO SUPPLY CO.
AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES SPORTING GOODS
NATIVE SON'S BUILDING—1120 AND-J

News Publishing Co.
COMMERCIAL
PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS
CATALOGS
News Building Sacramento, Cal.

C. H. KREBS & CO.
Wall Paper, Paints, Glass
AUTOMOBILE OILS AND
GREASES
626 J and 1008 Seventh Street
SACRAMENTO
SACRAMENTO VALLEY LANDS
FARMS AND CITY HOMES

J. G. CARLY
Go.
223 J STREET, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

W. A. MACKINDER
AUCTIONEER
OFFICE AND SALESROOM 910 6TH STREET
Phone 2375-J

SAN JOSE, CAL.

ALLEN'S EMPORIUM
PHONOGRAPHS
INCLUDING THE NEW EDITION

Pianos Sewing Machines
Art Goods
Tel. 2008 12-14-16 St. M. St.

Chas. C. Navlet Co.
Nurserymen Seedsmen
Florists
EVERYTHING FOR YOUR
HOME AND GARDEN
20-22 E. San Fernando St. San Jose

THE FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
San Jose, Cal.

General Banking
Prussia & Co.
An exclusive Ready-to-Wear Shop
for Women
SAN JOSE, CAL.

Rock Store
The exclusive Rock and Salt House with the
immense buying power
WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL
112 SOUTH FIRST STREET

F. W. GROSS & SON
DRY GOODS
San Jose, California

Gainsborough Millinery
86 South First St., San Jose, Calif.

APPLETON & CO.
Women's Apparel Exclusively
Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Waists
COR. FIRST AND SAN FERNANDO STS.

STULL & SONNJKSEN
40-44 South First Street
Suits—Coats—Dresses—Waists—Lingerie
Dry Goods—Household Goods

FARMERS
MARKET
151 W. Santa Clara St.,
SAN JOSE, CALIF.
BRANCHES:
Central Market,
S. 1st St.,
San Jose,
and Campbell, Cal.

You Will Get Quality and Service at the
NATIONAL CONFECTIONERY
GOOD ICE CREAM AND CANDIES
HOT LUNCHEONS
21 South First Street San Jose, California

SAN JOSE
Chatterton Bakeries
Cleanliness—Quality
Cor. Second and San Antonio Sts., San Jose, Cal.
Good Goods—Reasonable Prices

THE GROCERIA
53 S. 2nd St.
C. M. LIGHTBODY SAN JOSE, CALIF.

GEO. W. RYDER & SON
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Quality and Correct Prices
15 E. Santa Clara Street

H. R. BARDWELL, Jeweler and Watchmaker
Expert Repairing of All Kind—Complete
Selection of Watches, Diamonds and
Jewelry—Moderate Prices—
—THE SMALL STORE

Maynards
Stationery, Books,
Office and School
Supplies.
114-116 South First St.
Your patronage is appreciated

WINCH & MARSHALL
80 SOUTH FIRST STREET
Everything for the modern office—Steel and
Wood Filing Equipment—Patrons Appreciated

SPRING'S Inc.
Est. 1885
Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Santa Clara and Market Streets

MAURICE HOLMES
Tailor to Men and Women
24 N. 2nd St. SAN JOSE, CALIF.

THE OWL SHOE REPAIR SHOP
Shoe Repairing—Cleaning—Dyeing
Phone S. J. 4528 44 E. San Fernando St.

IN SAN JOSE IT'S
HEROLD'S FOR SHOES
18-20 E. Santa Clara Street. Est. 1860

ART NEWS AND COMMENT

BURNE-JONES

Himself and His Friends

One morning I read in a cable from London that a set of pencil drawings by Burne-Jones, illustrations for the Kelmscott "Chaucer," had been sold at Sotheby's for £1600, or \$8000; that afternoon, by the chances of travel, the ancestry of Burne-Jones captivated me; that night, his efforts and ideals caught me. All in one day. It was odd. Because for years Sir Edward Burne-Jones has been absent from my thoughts.

The storm overtook us late in the afternoon. In a gale of wind and rain we fixed the curtains of the automobile and pushed on to New Haven, bounding the Public Green the storm grew worse. We alighted and rushed for shelter to the Fine Arts Building of Yale University. It was a quarter to 5; we blessed the storm which gave us an opportunity to inspect the art treasures of Yale. It is a dingy building, with an unkempt air, as if nobody cared much about art in Yale. There were the usual photographs of accredited European masterpieces; the usual casts; a mixed collection of historical portraits, some quite good; a beautiful Twahtman; a dreadful Washington Allston, and—well, I realized that I should not be angry with the custodian for turning us out at closing time—5 o'clock.

With a sigh that such an atrocious picture as that unwieldy prophet by Washington Allston should be publicly exhibited in a seat of learning I passed into the next room or hall, and there I had one of the surprises of my life. The cheerful author of "Set Down in Malice" says that the most unexpected sight he ever witnessed was 40 organists sitting all together in one room at Worcester—40 organists all at once, think of it! The most unexpected sight of my life is surely the Javes collection of Primitive pictures, dozens and dozens of them, crowded in two halls in the Fine Arts Building of Yale University. Wordsworth's heart leapt up when he beheld a rainbow in the sky. My heart leapt up at the sight of those Primitives, a collection that London, Paris, or Berlin would go on their knees to obtain. Of course I had heard about the Javes collection, and had seen reproductions of that lovely Pollaiuolo, with the centaur on the banks of Arno which flows through a wonderful landscape, an early Botticelli, a Giovanni di Paolo, and many others by bright intelligences who made Siena famous in the morning of art; but I did not associate the Javes collection with Yale. And I had but seven minutes, for closing time is at 5. But there are other days, and there is a bulky catalogue by Oswald Siren that must be examined carefully.

All the way home those gay, bright, naive, decorative Primitives danced before me. There is an absurd martyrdom in which the artist has given his soldiers magnificent red shields as tall as themselves; and a predella all blue wings and flaming swords, quite unlike life, much more beautiful than life; and knights who look like pale ladies, and angels singing from gorgeous missals. It was these dream things that made me think of Burne-Jones: these were his artistic ancestry; he went back to the morning of art in angry protest at just such abominable pictures as that presentation of a prophet by Washington Allston. Burne-Jones in his day was surrounded by this kind of picture in the official world of British art: it was to escape them, to be rejuvenated, that he made those two journeys of delight to Siena when he was still in his twenties, and became farther removed than ever from realism and representation.

He was born in Birmingham; he knew all about tramcars and Bank holidays; he saw ugly factories, handled Birmingham goods, but he really lived with Chaucer and the "Mort d'Arthur," with Sidonia von Bork, Sir Degrevant and Ysaelt of Ireland; with Perseus and Andromeda, with Merlin and Nimue, with the tangles of the Briar Rose, with all who dwell in the twilight land of the imagination. Burne-Jones' twilight land was not a robust world. There is more red blood and vigor in some of the little figures in the Primitives at New Haven than in all Burne-Jones' dimly lovely canvases. The healthy person is irritated by his epicene canvases, and indeed many years of neglect and contempt passed before Burne-Jones came into his pale kingdom; before the public consented to be interested in such lovely unrealities as "The Golden Stairs," "The Mirror of Venus," "The Depths of the Sea," and that consummation of all the tides of his temperate passion—"The Merciful Knight Who Forgave His Enemy." It is a wayside shrine in a Pre-Raphaelite glade. The knight who has been merciful kneels, and the figure on the cross bends forward to embrace him. That is my favorite; that and a glorious painted window in a dark Birmingham church of angels ascending and descending. By day and by night the splendor of that window lightens the darkness. It is a light shining in the heart of the Black Country, and sometimes I wonder what would have happened, how Edward Burne-Jones would have developed, had he never left Birmingham, had he not become one of that group of brilliant men who changed the face of art in mid-Victorian England.

He was destined for the church, and he began his career by winning a scholarship at a Birmingham school, which admitted him as an undergraduate at Exeter College, Oxford. That was in 1852. On the same day William Morris was entered on the books at Exeter College. The ardent

youths fell to each other, and the friendship was lifelong. Later they shared the same rooms at 17 Red Lion Square, and Dante Gabriel Rossetti was also of the confraternity. Burne-Jones became his pupil, and the story goes that after searching London for furniture that would suit their fastidious, archaic, primitive taste they at last gave up the search in despair and made and painted their own furniture. Thus was born the firm of Morris & Co., and a movement started to lift the crafts to the level of the arts.

Influenced by these rare spirits, his companions (Swinburne's first volume of poems was dedicated to Burne-Jones) giving and taking ideas, enthusiasm and the lore of the mythical world in which they lived, Burne-Jones began in quietness and seclusion in London (hiding in a studio in a walled garden) to paint his sadly beautiful visions. He lived in the midst of Victorian progress, but his heart was with the Arthurian Legend. Buckingham Palace did not exist for him; his heart was in the palace of King Cophetua, where the Beggar Maid reigned. Month by month, year by year, he worked out his fancies, caring nothing for archaeological exactitude, unmoved by plain-air painting and the fierce cry of realism, weaving his dreams into painstaking unsubstantialities, every episode wrought out to meticulous fulfillment, and flushed with color that sometimes was very beautiful.

Hidden in a house, in a walled garden, he worked on, with a growing band of few but fit admirers; then one day, after long years, he became famous, and a popular—well, I can hardly say idol, for the healthy, sport-loving Britisher never took kindly to the "greenery, yallery, Grosvenor Gallery" maidens evolved by Burne-Jones. With the opening of the Grosvenor Gallery, in 1877, he became a very notable figure in the art world, and every self-made merchant who aspired to culture, was obliged to own a Burne-Jones. Others too. Mr. Arthur Balfour acquired the Briar Rose Series. The aesthetic movement followed. Gilbert laughed at it, Wilde used it. And now? And now? We go back with renewed joy to the Primitives from whom Burne-Jones of Birmingham dated, to those ardent men of Siena, who have settled at New Haven, Connecticut, who painted as a bird sings, without thought of the morrow.

All this I said to my motoring companion, who shared my glimpse of the Primitives at New Haven. I talked to him about Burne-Jones, off and on, all the evening, and when he reached for his bedroom candle much earlier than his usual hour, I did not attempt to conceal my surprise.

"The fact is, old man," he said, "I'm not particularly interested in your Tom Jones. I like painters with more bite in them."

—Q. R.

GREENWICH VILLAGE AND NEW ORLEANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Greenwich Village, in the heart of old Manhattan, is youthful enough and clever enough, as a general rule, to show visitors what they come to see: hence a frequent outward aspect of frivolity. Nevertheless, a vast deal of serious work is done there, and original talents of all sorts are pooled, so to say, in a community or guild spirit such as we have been accustomed to look for in tradition-haunted European capitals rather than in this staid, nonconformist residential section of the new world's commercial metropolis. As for its Latin Quarter proclivities, this was really the seat of New York's French colony a generation ago.

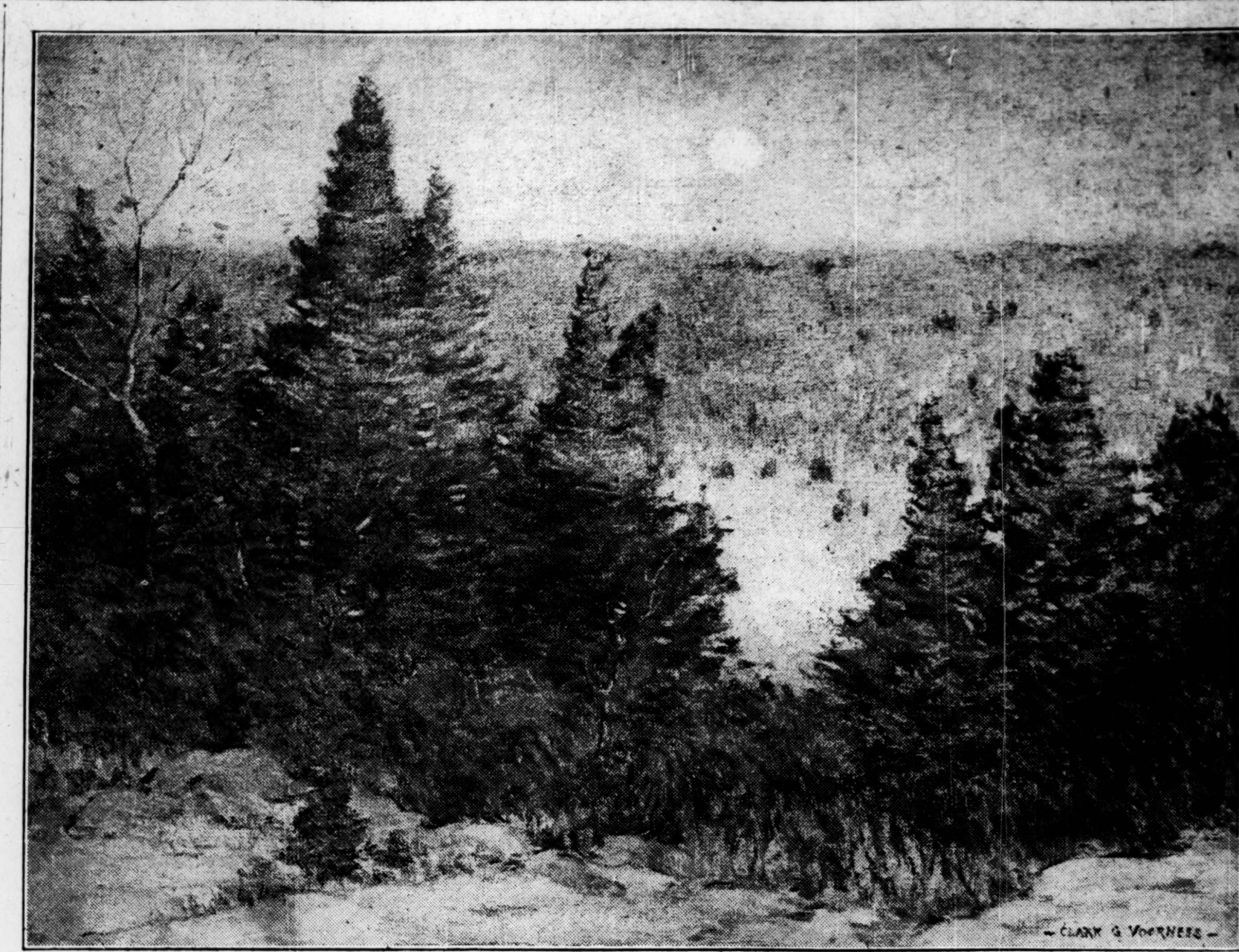
Its artistic and literary associations date back much further than that. For more than half a century the gray Tudor castle which was the former home of the New York University was the landmark of Washington Square. Edgar Allan Poe and Nathaniel Parker Willis dwelt hereabouts in the '40s, some three-quarters of a century ago, when the intellectual atmosphere of the neighborhood reminded Bostonians of Beacon Hill. A little later, Walt Whitman, Edmund Clarence Stedman, R. H. Stoddard, George Arnold, Henry Clapp, and others of New York's original "bohemian" set held forth in or near Bleeker Street. Stephen C. Foster gave to the world some of his forgotten melodies from shabby lodgings just across Broadway, to the eastward; and Dan Emmett wrote and composed the original "Dixie" for Bryant's Minstrels, whose theater was here.

Lately, one might go on to encyclopaedic lengths, citing the names and works illustrious in the arts and sciences that cluster 'round this same Washington Square, which today is the Village Common. But enough has been recalled to show that its reputation for romance and ideas is not altogether made-up.

Therefore, the conservative and high-minded picture patron need not hesitate to visit the old Knickerbocker mansion on the south side of the square, near Macdougal Alley, where some purple posters announce an exhibition of monotypes and paintings by Adele Klier, one-time pupil of Alphonse Mucha, in the Paint Box gallery, occupying the rez-de-chaussée double salon of the ancient house.

Fantastic Figures

The momentary first impression, decidedly, is not reassuring. Garish colors run all around the line, and the shallow-painted figure subjects which make up the greater part of the show are fantastic or playful presentations either of myths or of unconventional real people—"Pierrot," "Dryads," "Gamin," "Premier Pas," "Mélisande," "Paolo and Francesca," "Woodland Dance," "The Rehearsal," "Unpaid Bills," and the like. The bare surroundings and strident light make



"December Moonrise," by Clark G. Voorhees, at the Old Lyme Show

NATURE IN A GAY MOOD AT OLD LYME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLD LYME, Connecticut—For good cheer and a light heart come to the Old Lyme show this year. For most of the Lyme men paint nature in her lightest and gayest moods and there is an abundance of pink and white blossoms, especially laurel, and sunshine everywhere. There is little of the brooding melancholy and few of the mysterious twilight symphonies that we used to see in the art exhibitions of 15 years ago. Of course the trend in American landscape is away from the revived Barbizonian school that flourished around 1900, but most of the Lyme painters seem to have left shadowy Fontainebleau for a youthful Arcadia where joy is unending. It seems impossible that these pictures could have been painted in stern and rock-bound New England. But there is a pleasing absence of the laborious about them and one feels that they were painted out in the fields under the sun and not in the north light of a studio.

A butterfly; a wordless song:
A whisper in the dawn—
Half-forgotten, half-remembered
Dream, at daylight zone.

Such is the artist's own poetic characterization of the monotype, as appended to her catalogue. It is good evidence of the versatility which is Miss Klier's outstanding trait—for besides being painter and poet, she is an actress of established professional standing, at present playing leads with Mme. Bertha Kalich. Such versatility, to be sure, is in danger of reacting unfavorably upon the estimate of the artist's work in each separate line of its manifestation. Nevertheless, in the present assemblage of her paintings, several of the larger portrait canvases—notably that of Miss Renee Prahar, the sculptor, at her modeling stand, and the head entitled "South," which is a likeness of an artist's son known in the Village, but idealized as Gauguin might have done it—prove that we have a genuine talent to reckon with, even though it chance to emerge in Greenwich Village instead of on Fifth Avenue.

Old Creole New Orleans

In the old French and Spanish quarters of New Orleans, above Canal Street, and what used to be the Vieux Carré, dear to Creole history and romance, there are still a few overhanging balconies screened in elaborate ironwork, and possibly a quiet fountain and palm-shaded courtyard or two of the ancient régime, hung with myrtles and oleanders glittering in the morning dew, where echo the musical cries of Negro vendors: "Belle des figures! pralines, pistache!" But not for the casual tourist eye, nor any other stranger's—unless an artist sees them first, and reproduces them transfused through the rose-tinted lens of imagination. Such an artist is Gaetano Capone, an established American of many years' citizenship and professional practice, notwithstanding his Neapolitan name, the occupant of a much-frequented studio on Fifth Avenue. He has just been showing there a group of his pictures painted under the tropical spell of the Crescent City—for Capone wanders far afield in his periodical sketching tours. His "French Courtyard" has been lately purchased by a discriminating collector. Souvenirs of the more-draped oaks against a languid southern sky, quaint nooks of the French market quarter, and Royal Street, and Carondelet, and the lagoons of the heron-haunted City Park, abound on his walls, bringing an atmosphere of their own. Contrast these with the clear northern-clime coloring of his several Catskill Mountain scenes. Then compare one of his modish Manhattan portraits with the semi-savage vivacity of his study of "Princess Chiquilla, Daughter of Chief Lone Star," painted from life at an Indian Territory reservation, and you have the range of one many-sided painter, whose alert and sensitive work helps to maintain the all-the-year-round interest and variety of New York picture exhibitions.

EASTERN ART AT LEICESTER GALLERIES

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—Quality rather than quantity is the outstanding characteristic of the little collection shown in the Leicester Galleries under the name of "Ancient Art of the East." The word east is written in its dearest sense, for Greece is represented as well as India, Persia, Egypt, and China, while even examples of Graeco-Roman work are not excluded. The

greater number of the pieces of Greek sculpture shown here emanate from the periods immediately preceding and following the great age of Greek art. A statuette from Cyprus, in all probability representing Hermes, shares the special features of sixth century Greek work with a head of the same period also coming from Cyprus, and the mysterious "archaic smile" with which the sixth-century sculptor endowed their figures is seen also on the little bronze statuette of an athlete, long-haired and slim-waisted, after the manner of his companions of the same epoch.

It is to the third century, however, that the beautiful little fragment from the Metopes of Tarentum belongs. It shows, in high relief, the figure of a Greek warrior in combat with either an Amazon or a Persian; only the flying draperies of his opponent can be seen. The man's head and the greater part of his figure are finely preserved. His eyes are deepest and the features strongly marked; his cloak blows back behind him. There is a delicate beauty about the rippling draperies, and the sense of movement and the vigor of the whole thing is stirring.

In Comparison

One of the attractions of this exhibition is the opportunity it affords for comparison, at close quarters, between some of the figures and figurines of different countries and civilizations, Greek, Egyptian, and Chinese. The representation of a kneeling woman in painted wood holding a basket of meat on her head, hailing from Egypt and dating from the eighteenth dynasty, makes an appeal to those who have no knowledge of Egyptology through its freshness and simple natural lifelikeness. There are no Tanagra figures in the collection, but the thought of them is recalled by the sight of a Chinese woman's figure of painted terra cotta of the period of the Tang dynasty. Widely as Greek and Chinese art may differ, there is the same grace and simplicity about this little Chinese lady as there is about these Grecian terra cotta girls and women of an earlier date which come from so many localities and are grouped under the name of Tanagra.

The Flute Player

One of the most delightful of all the figures in the room is that of a Chinese flute player in glazed earthenware belonging to the early part of the Ming period. He stands squarely on his feet, his long yellow-green sleeves and his black sash swinging to one side, his whole being intent upon his music, and one can almost believe, as one gazes on this musician of long ago, that one actually hears the sweet high notes of his flute, and it is surely an invigorating air that he plays. In close juxtaposition to the flute player stands yet another Chinese earthenware figure, the work of an earlier century. This time it is a camel of the Tang period which is in question, but such a camel! A gorgeous creature of glazed orange and green, equally satisfying to the eye both as regards line and color. Yet another Tang figure, that of a priest, gives a fine impression of ecclesiastical dignity.

Persian pottery is well represented in the exhibition, and among the intense blues and the purples, reds, and blacks of the majority of the pieces shown, a bowl of the tenth century stands out by reason of its quiet green, white, and brown coloring as well as for the beauty of its design.

The specimens of Indian art date chiefly from the Kushan period, the first centuries of the Christian era. They are for the most part figures carved in red sandstone and prominent among them are representations of the Buddha.

THE ART OF THE WINDOW

The first and second articles in this series appeared in The Christian Science Monitor Aug. 11 and 18, 1919.

III

Leaded Glass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Leaded glass, distinct from stained glass, is unpainted glass leaded in geometrical patterns or ornamental designs, in many instances embodying the figure treated in a broad way. Painted or stained glass proper is frequently combined with it. It was born of the same need as stained glass, that of uniting small pieces which, since they had to be put together, might as well be so beautifully, to fill a sometimes very large opening. Though the medieval mind loved patterning and the pattern work, and the pattern, or leaded, window, was the earliest, yet almost contemporaneously with pattern in glass came the idea of the figure. This, with the discovery of painting on glass, grew into compositions, often in combination with pattern work, of great dignity and imagination. For domestic use, particularly in the great houses of England and the Continent, as well as in those of the well-to-do commoner, and even in the humblest cottages, leaded glass has always held a place of its own.

In its best types and periods, leaded glass is always invariably in clear or slightly tinted, practically white glass. Color is used only to mark the main lines and points of the pattern, or as decorative spots, ornamental, symbolic, or heraldic, most often the latter. Of the patterns which came into use from the twelfth century onward, the one most widespread in popular thought is the "diamond-paned lattice," probably because it is the most common, and most often mentioned in fictional and descriptive writing. Known among glaziers as "quarry work," its name comes from the Norman-French "carré," a little square, signifying the lozenge-shaped piece of glass forming the pattern unit. At large, any glazed window in squares is said to be quarried, whether the squares be set diamondwise or not. The quarry was often enriched by painting, usually a simple outlined ornament or symbolic figure, slightly enriched with the luminous gold or silver stain.

Besides the simple and widespread quarry, there are some scores of other patterns, all developed from the square of oblong by adding straight or reflexed lines and circle segments to quite ornate and complex nets. Throughout the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, on the Continent generally, particularly in Holland, France, and Belgium, leaded glass in some form, most often in quarries with some splendid color spot in the center of the principal light, was general in all dwellings from those of the burghery upward. It frequently reached its greatest splendor in the merchants' and trades guild halls. The enrichment of the quarry or geometric pattern in clear glass often increased with the wealth of the burgher who had a care for his windows. This sometimes took the form of a designed scrolling in "trace and stain" upon the clear glass, perhaps enriched with enamels, supporting a rich center panel which might be heraldic or a figure subject. Many of these central panels or cartouches were painted in enamels with great skill, details being wrought out with the needle point to a miniature-like fineness. Enamel painting reached its greatest height in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It was the endeavor to substitute enamel for glass colored within its

own substance, to literally paint on the glass with colored translucent enamels on a large scale that led eventually to the decay of stained glass. The pictures of Jan Steen, Vermeer of Delft, and Jan van Eyck show the leaded windows of Dutch and Belgian houses were of a markedly simple type and undraped.

Domestic Use

In England, more perhaps than in any other country, was the art of the window in its domestic use made specific. To such a generous spread the windows sometimes reached that Francis Bacon in his essay on building, whose precepts for the dwellings are as soundly good today as then, remarks: "You shall have faire houses so full of glasse that one cannot tell where to become to be out of the sunne or cold." The interior splendor of many a great country house and now almost forgotten Tudor or Elizabethan manor was centered in the gallery or great hall with its range of tall windows. Upon their ground of clear glass, reticulated in geometrical pattern work of lead, there proudly sat in glowing color the arms of the family and its affluence in the chivalric dignity of shield, helmet, mantling, and crest. Such a typical range of windows is that of Ockwells, a famous old Tudor house within the parish of Bray, Berkshire, England. Ockwells is within an easy stroll of the church whose vicar, good, easy man, turned cat-in-the-pan with change of King and Parliament, so that despite them all he might still continue vicar of Bray. The glass of Ockwells, bearing on a quarried ground the arms of the Norrises and others of the county, has long been considered by students as among the best examples surviving of Tudor domestic glass in the British Isles.

With the coming of the Renaissance, and improvements of making possible large sheets of glass, leaded glass fell into disuse for large houses, and was all but forgotten for many years. In England it survived always, particularly as a filling for cottage windows, and as a craft practiced by the village plumber or glazier.

The Gothic Revival

With the Gothic revival in England, increasingly so toward the end of the century, as English architects, forsaking the perverted classic models dominating domestic architecture, began to study and rehabilitate the types of domestic design which reached their fullness and most peculiarly national expression in the country houses of the sixteenth century, leaded glass had a new life in England. Here, during the last 20 or 30 years domestic glass has reached a high pitch of excellence. There has been a good deal of experimentation, of course. Some of this has been in the direction of more or less floridly elaborated, free designs, sometimes with quite small and intricate detail wrought out in lead and glass purely, some inspiration to which has been received from American mosaic glass as worked out by LaFarge and Tiffany.

Occasionally small decorative figure subjects have been worked out in pure mosaic, of colored glass, with a most skillful use of the leads as an integral dark, often quite large. Many whose motifs are formal landscape, floral, or animal forms severely drawn are quite successful. The general trend of experimentation, however, even when most free and unafraid, has with the most of English glass workers shown a reversion to early types of design structure as a means for the expression therethrough of modern ideas.

In America

In America, 30 years ago, leaded glass as a feature began to make its appearance. It was fastened upon by many designers, avid for a new note, and home builders at large. Oblivious or ignorant of the fact that with elder common sense, Old-World glaziers executed their work mostly in clear glass and in traditional patterns of a workmanly reserve in the use of color, designers, with little check from architects or owners, gave undisciplined ambition free play. During the experimental nineties there spread over the country, under the name of "art glass," a flood of vividly tinted, eccentrically textured glasses, glaringly variegated opalescents, mostly a bad imitation of LaFarge or Tiffany glass. These mingled with many-faceted cut jewels, and roundels of various kinds, filled with distressing color and worse arabesques the windows and transoms of many houses and public buildings otherwise in reasonably good taste.

Not all the leaded glass produced in America during the entire period mentioned was bad. The most distinctive work of its kind was that produced by the Tiffany and LaFarge studios, and some few others following their lead with sufficient ability to handle with fine judgment a material that in the hands of its originators often produced results, as pure decoration, were and continue to be brilliantly successful. Outside of this special departure, there was, as now, under the guidance of architects with a feeling for the reserve distinguishing old glass, a great deal of leaded glass produced in America not unworthy as a modern trans-Atlantic representation of one of the great crafts. The best of this is found frankly on Old-World models used as a basis for individual expression, for many American architects have wisely not allowed a modern taste for floridity and injudicious experimentation to supersede the types of design whose good taste has been proven by usage.

Genuine Navajo Indian Rugs and Indian Basketry, Beadwork, Pottery, Jewelry, Pure American Artwork. Attractive and Useful—Wonderfully Durable—Send for our free descriptive booklet. The Indian as an Artist. Secret Arts & Crafts, Julius Gans, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

THE HOME FORUM

The Study of Ancient Art

The study of ancient art has come gradually to be regarded in the light of twofold usefulness—as a study leading to an understanding and appreciation of the purpose and meaning of beauty in art; as a necessity to any student wishing to get a firm grasp upon, and a really liberal knowledge of history. The documents of history that have not been tampered with and the records that have not been changed are the monuments of bygone art. . . . The study of ancient art when focused upon the laws governing the expression of beauty as it appears in the works of men, is a corner stone in the building of culture.—Alfred M. Brooks.

Mrs. Gaskell and Dickens

Mrs. Gaskell, as the author of the first serial story for Household Words, . . . was on good, though not intimate, terms with Dickens; was an occasional visitor at his house, and was one of the company at the dinner which was held to celebrate the start of "David Copperfield." He had a very high opinion of her abilities. That is shown by the following extract from his letter inviting her to write for his paper:

"You may perhaps have seen an announcement in the papers of my intention to start a new cheap weekly journal of general literature—

"I do not know what your views of temperance or abstinence may be, but as I do honestly know that there is no living English writer whose aid I would desire to enlist in preference to the authoress of 'Mary Barton' (a book that most profoundly affected and impressed me), I venture to ask you whether you can give me any hope that you will write a short tale, or any number of tales, for the projected pages."

"I should set a value on your help which your modesty can hardly imagine; and I am perfectly sure that the best result of your reflection or observation in respect of the life around you, would attract attention and do good."

The result was "Lizzie Leigh," which was followed by several other stories. Dickens' admiration for Mrs. Gaskell's work continued. In March, 1852, he wrote to Forster: "Don't you think Mrs. Gaskell charming? With one ill-considered thing that looks like want of natural perception, I think it masterly." This was a reference to a short story entitled, "Memory as a Cranium." And in 1855 he wrote to Mrs. Gaskell herself:

"Let me congratulate you on the conclusion of your story 'North and South,' not because it is the end of a



Spring Street, Los Angeles

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

This "Land of the Angels"

"A city under the clear blue skies, a city on hills and slopes between the silvery sweep of the Pacific and the amethystine circle of the Sierras, a city bowered in blossoming groves and gardens—this is romantic Los Angeles," writes Edwin Markham, in his book on California. "This 'land of the angels' touched the heart of the early explorers. The old chronicler, Crespi, experienced an especial complacency in telling of its charm. He describes the region as an extended and fertile land of vines and rose-fields, with water and pleasant shade; and he closes with a flash of prophecy. 'This place can be counted on for one of the marvels of the world.'"

"The city has spread upon an amphitheater of hills and covers thirty-six square miles. Her business houses soar skyward like those of Chicago and Manhattan. House-building seems never to cease, and so the sky-line is continually changing as the days advance."

"She expresses the style of many eras—Colonial, Italian, Mission, Swiss, Queen Anne. She delights especially in adaptations of the Spanish Colonial, whose long low lines and tawny tints carry into the air the color rhythm of mesa and mountain. Besides this, the builder of a home takes into account the slope and contour of the land about it, ordering the foundation and proportion in a way that will fit the house into its setting, making of the work of nature and the work of man one modulated picture."

"Of course, Los Angeles must not be painted in pure rose tints; she, alas! like all cities in the world, has her warrens of the poor. Still, no other city perhaps is more free of the proletariat; and, taken as a whole, her domain may be described as a vast park. The resolute energy that has transformed her fifty thousand of 1880 to her five hundred thousand of today [1914] has not changed her character; she is still a city of homes set in the midst of gardens. Her interurban electric car service knits the city with neighboring hill towns, valleys and sea-beaches; and this has woven all her surroundings into one vast community, and has made the pleasures and the intellectual life of the city accessible to the workers on the bee farms, on the alfalfa fields, and in the orange groves, as well as to the dwellers in the bungalows and mansions of the suburbs."

The Society at Birmingham

Toward the close of last century, there were many little clubs or coteries, the like of which do not now exist, probably because the communication with the metropolis is so much easier, and because London more than ever absorbs the active intelligence of England. . . . The provincial coteries of which we speak, were usually centers of the best and most intelligent society or their neighborhoods, and were for the most part distinguished by an active and liberal spirit of inquiry. Leading minds attracted others of like tastes and pursuits, and social

circles were formed which proved in many instances the source of great intellectual activity as well as enjoyment. At Liverpool, Roscoe and Currie were the centers of one such group; at Warrington, Alkin, Enfield, and Priestley of another; at Bristol, Dr. Beddoes and Humphrey Davy of a third; and at Norwich, the Taylors and Martineaus of a fourth. But perhaps the most distinguished of these provincial societies was that at Birmingham, of which Boulton and Watt were among the most prominent members.

From an early period, the idea of a society, meeting by turns at each other's houses, seems to have been entertained by Boulton. It was probably suggested in the first place by his friend, Dr. Small. The object of the proposed society was to be at the same time friendly and scientific. The members were to exchange views with each other . . . each contributing his quota of entertainment and instruction. The meetings were appointed to be held monthly at the full of the moon, to enable distant members to drive home by moonlight; and this was the more necessary as some of them—such as Darwin and Wedgwood—lived at a considerable distance from Birmingham.

When Watt visited Soho in 1768, on his way home from London to Glasgow, some of the members of the society—Dr. Small, Dr. Darwin, and Mr. Keir—were invited to meet him at L'Hotel de l'Amitie sur Handsworth Heath, as Boulton styled his hospitable mansion. The society must, however, have been in a somewhat undefined state at even a considerably later period, as we find Boulton writing to Watt in 1776, after the latter had settled in Birmingham: "Pray remember that the celebration of the third full moon will be on Saturday, March 2. Darwin and Keir will both be at Soho. I then propose to submit many motions to the members respecting new laws and regulations, such as will tend to prevent the decline of a society which I hope will be lasting." The principal members, besides those above named, were Thomas Day, R. Lovell Edgeworth, Samuel Galton, Dr. Withering, Baskerville, the printer, Dr. Priestley, and James Watt. Each member was at liberty to bring a friend with him, and thus many visitors of distinction were present at the meetings of the society, amongst whom may be named Mr. Smeaton, Dr. Parr, Sir Joseph Banks, Sir William Herschel, Dr. Solander, de Luc, Dr. Camper, and occasionally scientific foreigners.

Dr. Darwin was regarded as the patriarch of the Society. His fame as a doctor, philosopher, and poet, was great throughout the Midland Counties. He was extremely speculative in all directions, even in such matters as driving wheel-carriages by steam—also a favorite subject of speculation with Mr. Edgeworth. . . . While Dr. Darwin and Mr. Edgeworth were amongst the oldest members of the Society, Dr. Priestley, the discoverer of oxygen and other gases, was one of the youngest. . . . Dr. Priestley was a man of extraordinary gifts and accomplishments. He had mastered many languages before he was twenty years old. He was well versed in mechanical philosophy and metaphysics, a skilled dialectician, and the most expert chemist of

his time. Possessed by an irrepressible activity and untiring perseverance, he became an enthusiast in whatever subject he undertook. . . . He himself likened experimental philosophy to hunting, and in his case it was the pursuit of facts that mainly concerned him. He was cheerful, hopeful, and buoyant. He possessed a juvenile temperament. He was happiest when full of work. His mind ranged from subject to subject with extraordinary versatility. . . . He had no teacher to guide him—nothing but experiment; and he experimented constantly, carefully noting the results. Observation of the facts he left to others. Such was Priestley, and such were his pursuits, when he settled at Birmingham in 1780.—Samuel Smiles.

Millet's Peasant Life

At the door of his studio, near a wood, Millet assists at the mystery and joy of seedtime, and paints his "Sower" with a gesture full of beauty, confiding to the earth the seed that she will restore a hundredfold.

And again—when the grain has germinated, the blade of grass become an ear, the wind in the fields passed undulating through the heavy-headed corn, and the time for harvest arrived—he paints "The Reapers"; or, in another field, the laborers building the massive stack of hay, sloping it on one side against the impending storm, where, on the skirt of the forest, a black cloud charged with rain is struggling with the pale autumn sun; and the artist paints this broad landscape where, stooping to the weight of their forks, active, "The Haymakers" redouble their energy to finish their task before the rain comes down. . . .

And he paints the poetry of the fields and the hours of the day—"Mornings," with tender-toned clouds streaked with rosy beams of the advancing light—the hot hour of "Noon," and the repose of the reapers when—"Midi, roi des étés, épandu sur la plaine, Tombe, en nappe d'argent des hauteurs du ciel bleu."

"Evening," melancholy and silent, when it seems as if, little by little, black veils, gradually thickening, fall down one by one and envelop the earth; and the skirt of the forest is uncertain (Is that a tree, or the indistinct outline of a haystack, or the farmhouse roof, standing out 'gainst the sky?)—

"Prends garde de choir—
La terre le soir
Est brune!"

And "Night," contemplative, peaceful, full of vague sounds. Look! "Voyez! La lune monte à travers le feuillage:
Ton regard tremble encor, belle reine des nuits."

This glaucous which "trembles still"; these indefinable impressions, and especially this scintillation of the orb of night—Millet has rendered them more perfectly than anybody else in the Parc de Moutons. . . .

By the light of a lamp which sparkles, the wife is knitting; the man is weaving a basket; the child in the cradle is sleeping under its mother's eye. The fire lies smoldering under hot ashes; the sleepy cat is rubbing against the wainscot. Outside of the pale radiance of the lamp all forms are indistinct. The whole picture breathes of peace, silence, and poverty. The man who painted such scenes once feels had lived that life.—M. Yriarte.

Da No-Good Workaman

I am ashame' weeth deesa man
For dat he ees Italian.
An' just a lazy slob;
We no could mak' good 'Merican
Of Joe Marrell from Milan—
An' so he lose hees job.

Las' mont' w'en he ees landin' here,
He feel so strange an' look so queer,
I'm sad for heem as I can be
An' get heem job for work' weeth me
For deeg da tranch een deesa street.
At first he's verra glad for eet,
But steel eet ees no verra long
Bayfore he eesa gona wrong.
At evra stranja sight an' sound
He drop hees peck an' looka 'round.
Eef mebbe so a sparrow hop
Near where he work eet mak' heem stop.

So, too, he watch eef on da street
Som' cheeldran com' weeth dancin' feet;
An' som'time w'en from far away
He hear da band' moosic play,
He start weeth head on wanna side
An' eers an' moutha open wide.
Wan time w'en breeze dat sweep da street
Breeng newspaper to hees feet,
He tak' an' try for readin' eet!

But theeng dat tak' hees job away
Ees dees dat happen yestaday:
Som' lady drop from passin' car,
Right een da streeta where we are,
Beeg boncha flower dat's halfa dead,
But pretta, yellow, white an' red—
You know dees flower weeth bushy head?

Chreesan'that? Ah! yes, dat's eet—
Wal, Joe, he see deen da street
An' run an' grab deen uppa queck,
An' den he tak' dem back an' steek
Dem up on top da dirta pile.
An' lay dem out een socha style
An' feex dem weeth so fina care,
You theenk for sure dey growin' dere!
An' pretta soon dey catch da eye
Of evra wan dat's passin' by.
Eh? Sure dey looka pretta so.
But seence eet ees no work, you know,
Da boss raise som'theng else for Joe!

So I am 'shame' weeth deesa man
For dat he ees Italian.
An' sooch a lazy slob;
We no could mak' good 'Merican
Of Joe Marrell from Milan—
An' so he lose hees job.

T. A. Daly.

The Allness of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
ON PAGE 336 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy has written: "Allness is the measure of the infinite, and nothing less can express God." The statement is the very foundation of the teachings of Christian Science. God is acclaimed by Christian Science to be infinite, All-in-all, and to exist in reality without an opposite.

Now the proposition just enunciated, that God is infinite, is one which will be admitted readily enough, at least hypothetically, by very many. By that is meant that they will give a verbal acknowledgment of its veracity. But while this is the case, it has to be acknowledged that the admission with the majority is very much what might be called a pious theory, something quite reverentially held, perhaps, but upon which the reason remains unconvinced and unsatisfied. In other words, the allness of God is not universally accepted as a demonstrable proposition.

There are many reasons for this. For example, mankind finds it impossible to reconcile good with evil. Mankind cannot understand how so-called evil should be the seemingly powerful factor it is in human life, if God be All-in-all; neither can it fathom the enigma of material existence if God, as Spirit, be infinite. These two problems have engaged the intelligence of men throughout all ages, and upon them the faith of multitudes has repeatedly been broken to pieces.

The explanation of all the turmoil and strife in the world today is to be found in the fact that men do not possess a clear and scientific understanding of the allness of God. They lack the knowledge of Principle, of divine Principle which is God, of divine Principle which is absolute and All-in-all. In consequence they remain divided in their allegiance between Spirit and matter, between good and evil; and so the struggle goes on, as to whether they shall serve Spirit, Principle, or allow the beliefs of the mortal or carnal mind to hold control.

In 1866 Mary Baker Eddy discovered the truth about divine Principle. She discovered that Principle, or God, is All-in-all; and the discovery sustained the conclusion that neither matter nor evil is any part of Principle or created by Principle, but that they are false mental concepts of the human mind; in other words, that matter and evil are unreal. That is what is implied in the statement that God is All-in-all. God is infinite Mind or Spirit; God is the infinite Principle of good; and because God is Spirit and good He could neither create matter or evil nor could these exist in reality unless created by God. Were God to be the creator of aught but good, that which is called evil would be part of His being and would thus be eternal. And surely that is unthinkable.

The truth that God is All-in-all is one that strikes at the false beliefs of the human mind as nothing else can. Consider how it affects the materialist. To him matter is the most real thing there can be. Does he not, he thinks, continually touch it, taste it, and handle it? Does matter not bring him pleasure—sensuous pleasure, as well as pain? Does it not support life, while at the same time possessing the power to take life away? And, moreover, the materialist is well aware that evil is invariably associated with matter or the material sense of things, and that disease is begotten of the same material sense of things, and propagated by it. The moment it begins to dawn upon the materialist that God is All-in-all, that Mind is infinite, that Principle is good, he begins to experience the power of Truth changing his beliefs, and the process will continue until ultimately, it has been established in his consciousness that in reality God exists without an opposite, or as All-in-all.

"The Christian Scientist has enlisted to lessen evil, disease, and death," writes Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health (p. 450), "and he will overcome them by understanding their nothingness and the allness of God, or good. Sickness to him is no less a temptation than sin, and he heals them both by understanding God's power over them." That is a clear statement concerning Christian Science practice. The Christian Scientist declares the allness of God; and as he realizes the truth of his declaration, disease and evil are demonstrated to be but erroneous beliefs of the human mind, in other words, to be without reality. The realization carries with it the power to heal, for it must be plain that when that which is called disease is seen to be nothing, it can no longer even appear to be. It is because God is All-in-all, and matter therefore unreal, that it is possible to look upon disease, as one should upon sin, as a temptation. There exists one infinite universe, the universe of Mind. Hence all is spiritual, all is perfect Mind and its perfect spiritual manifestation. The counterfeit of divine Mind is mortal mind or the false material sense of things. Thus matter is simply erroneous mentality. As this is understood, the existence of matter, and of disease which attaches itself to matter or is associated with it, can be denied to have reality; and so disease can be looked upon as an unreality and dismissed as such.

Christian Science is engaged in the greatest of all work—making known to mankind the nature of the living and true God. It is doing so because in no other way will the world ever be healed from its suffering, from its sorrow, and from its sins. Every one of the material systems of men which

seek to heal or to save mankind, because they do not admit the allness of God, are at best mere alleviators of human distress. They take no account of the truth about divine Principle, no account of the omnipresence and the omnipotence of Principle; and therefore they are devoid of the power of Principle, the only real power there is. The world must come to acknowledge the allness of God. "God is one. The allness of Deity is His oneness." (Science and Health, p. 267.) The understanding of this great and fundamental truth will lift mankind above the temporal which is the material, and establish their ways in the eternal which is the spiritual.

Evening on the Farm

From out the hills where twilight stands,
Above the shadowy pasture-lands,
With strained and strident cry,
Beneath pale skies that sunset bands,
The bull bays fly.

A cloud hangs over, strange of shape,
And, colored like the half-ripe grape,
Seems some uneven stain
On heaven's azure, thin as crape,
And blue as rain.

By ways that sunset's sardonyx
O'erfades, and gates the farm-boy
clicks,
Through which the cattle came,
The mullen's stalks seem giant wicks
Of downy flame.

From woods no glimmer enters in,
Above the streams that, wandering,
win

From out the violet hills,
Those hauntings of the dusk begin,
The whippoorwills.

Adown the dark the firefly marks
Its flight in golden-emerald sparks;
And, loosened from its chain,
The shaggy watchdog bounds and
barks,
And barks again.

The breeze brings scent of hill-heaped
hay;
And now an owl, far away,
Cries twice or thrice, "T-o-o-
w-h-o-o";
And cool dim moths of mottled gray
Flit through the dew. . . .

Within the shed where logs, late
hewed,
Smell forest-sweet, and chips of wood
Make blurs of white and brown,
The brood-hen huddles her warm
brood
Of teetering down. . . .

The night is still. The slow cows
chew
A drowsy cud. The bird that flew
And sang is in its nest.
It is the time of falling dew,
Of dreams and rest.

—Madison J. Cawein.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth\$3.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper 3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition) 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper) 5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper) 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper) 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and French
Cloth\$3.50 || Morocco, pocket edition | 5.50 |

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German
Cloth\$3.50 || Morocco, pocket edition | 5.50 |

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY
NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$9.00 Six Months, \$4.50
Three Months, \$2.25 One Month, .75c
Single copies 5 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, or any other particular news stand where it is not on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON: 521-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
SOUTHERN: 505 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
WYOMING: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 1120 First National Bank Building, San Francisco.
CANADIAN: 702 Howe Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALIAN: 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 21 East 40th St.
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Bldg.
Kansas City, 711A Commerce Trust Bldg.
San Francisco, 1120 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Los Angeles, 1107 Story Bldg.
Seattle, 610 Joshua Green Bldg.
London, Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand.

Published by

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, BOSTON, U.S.A.,
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
LE HERALD DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

A Storm of Birds

A storm of birds in the Asian trees
Like tulips in the air a-winging.
—W. B. Yeats.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1919

EDITORIALS

Labor's Need of Unity

THERE are welcome indications that the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor, as well as its officers, are beginning to realize that in order to gain just ends, and also to maintain the present position of the organization, greatly strengthened by its course during the war, they must preserve unity among themselves. It is easy to believe that a large majority of the federation are sufficiently intelligent and wise to perceive quickly that impatient refusal to support the agreements made by officers whom they have chosen to act for them can lead only to failure. And failure, in such circumstances would mean, not only defeat of a cause immediately in hand, but, if such a practice were continued, loss of the confidence and respect of the public. It is no secret that the great body of sane and sensible people such as evidently comprise the larger part of the American Federation of Labor have, in their wise aims and aspirations, the sympathy and moral support of the other great section of the population, the so-called middle class. And such sympathy and support represent the great volume of public opinion, which, as everybody nowadays is supposed to know, and should constantly remember, must be favorable to a cause if that cause is to succeed. The wiser of the Labor leaders, of course, realize the immense value of public approval, and the vital importance of integrity within their organization, in its every transaction and relation with whomsoever it has dealings. Without this quality, combined with unity, there can be no stability in the Labor body.

It is reassuring to find that certain union officials are pointing out some of these and also other important facts in connection with recent so-called unauthorized strikes in the United States. During President Samuel Gompers' latest visit to Europe a steady influence has unquestionably been exercised in the Labor ranks by Matthew Woll. Fortunately, Mr. Woll is well situated to wield a wholesome influence in Labor circles, as well as to keep well informed concerning the prevalent feeling in the more important industrial sections of the country, for he is a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, acting editor of the federation's official organ, The Federationist, is president of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, of the International Labor Press Association, and of the International Photo-Engravers Union. Mr. Woll, in a recent interview with a representative of this paper, in Chicago, made some observations which are of special interest at this time. Among these are, that the collapse of the unauthorized strike at Seattle, Washington, and the failure of the One Big Union effort in Winnipeg, Manitoba, followed by the recent short-lived railroad strike which brought forth President Wilson's letter to the effect that nothing could be done with regard to a settlement except through the union organization, have given organized Labor cause to think. The result, he believes, will be steadier action.

That Mr. Woll is correct in this view can scarcely be doubted. His next point is, for the general public, perhaps still more instructive. What is happening, he says in substance, is that the radicals have been trying to break down the trade union movement, for their effort has been to get the local organizations to disregard their international officials. By "radicals" the speaker means the Industrial Workers of the World, and those who think as they do. In fact he says that the Industrial Workers of the World has been at the bottom of this tendency, wherever it has appeared. This explanation of the departure from usual practice appears altogether reasonable, and it is helpful to have the departure clearly accounted for at the present stage of industrial reconstruction. Mr. Woll declares further that these same agencies are now following a new policy of working from within the trade union movement. "They have quit having strikes of their own," says he, "and are boring from within the American Federation of Labor. Because of the high cost of living, the ground has been fertile for them. They have been working very hard to create conditions favorable for the establishment of their One Big Union program, but in my judgment, while their effort within the Labor movement never actually had an opportunity, that opportunity has now been completely destroyed." Like destructive agencies generally, the Industrial Workers of the World and those in partnership with it, failing in one method of attack, stealthily, and as long as possible secretly, shift their modus operandi until they are thwarted once more, very likely through being found out, and their game made known to the public. This same Labor official doubtless placed none too high a value on the letter already referred to when he said, as he did, that the attention of the public has never before been called to the danger of the unauthorized strike, starting up sporadically without the sanction of the international officials, as it was through the letter of President Wilson to Mr. Hines, the Director-General of Railroads. "The President," said Mr. Woll, no doubt justly enough, "upheld union law as against disorder, and while the Labor movement has known this distinction, the general public probably has not."

An example of the futility of local Labor bodies acting upon impulse in precipitating industrial disturbances is furnished by the recent Chicago car strike. According to a Labor official, at a mass meeting which was addressed by members holding radical views it was decided by those present to reject the agreement made by their own officials with the companies and to strike for what the men at the meeting thought just. After three days the union officials succeeded in getting a referendum, and the vote declared in favor of a return to work. This prominent Labor leader made clear his appreciation of the fact that mass meetings are liable to be swayed by a minority into a course not only wrong in itself, but contrary to the rules of the union for doing business, and

involving a repudiation of regularly constituted union authority. He pointed out a condition which union members everywhere would do well to remember, when he said that in a secret ballot sane counsel gets recorded, and usually controls, as it did in Chicago; therefore, while the unrest which is an aftermath of the war lasts, Labor should act by referendum rather than in mass meeting.

Professor Hulbert on the Korean Issue

ALTHOUGH Professor Hulbert, in the course of his evidence on the Korean question before the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, did not add much that was new to common knowledge on this subject, still, the succinct review he made of the situation has its special value. Professor Hulbert is certainly entitled to be heard on this matter. It was he who was sent to Korea by the State Department in Washington to assist at the installation of an educational system after the conclusion of the treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and Korea, twenty-three years ago, and it was he who, in 1904, acted as Korea's intermediary in her appeal to the powers against Japanese aggression.

Professor Hulbert is quite emphatic. He insists that there is no right solution of the Korean question except the restoration of complete independence, and he warned the committee that if this independence is not secured, "the world must look on and see the rapid extinction of a Nation of 18,000,000 who are intrinsically far more civilized than are the Japanese themselves."

Now, at the first glance, this last statement would seem to be a sweeping utterance. History affords very few instances of the extinction of a whole nation. Even the Turks have not succeeded in bringing about the extinction of the Armenians. The Japanese method, however, is very different from the Turkish method, as is the end aimed at. The Japanese, in fact, are not aiming at extinction in the strict sense of that word, but rather at utter absorption. Korea is to be "annexed." Fifty years from now, it is the hope of Tokyo that Korean history, Korean language, and Korean religion will be nothing more than ancient and unstudied archaeology. As the president of the Korean delegation to the Peace Conference recently explained to a representative of this paper, the Korean language is not tolerated in Korean schools. Pupils are not even allowed to speak Korean to their teachers. The teaching of Korean history is prohibited. Higher education also is systematically discouraged, whilst the Japanese authorities have methodically collected all Korean books and literature in public archives and private libraries and burnt them, in order, as this authority insists, to destroy all ideas of nationality and to suppress what the Japanese characterize as "dangerous literature." Finally, Christianity being regarded by the Japanese as "a force hostile to the success of Japan," the Japanese authorities have supplemented persecution with the organization of "independent Christian churches" in order that the teaching may be controlled by the Japanese. "An important and active government propaganda has been established, the object of which is to achieve a sort of spiritual conquest, so that Japan can exert a direct influence amongst the Christian element of the population."

So it goes on. And when these facts are understood, and their full significance appreciated, Professor Hulbert's statement is seen at once to shift out of the realm of hyperbole into the realm of very practical politics. Professor Hulbert infers, moreover, that this project on the part of Japan is only in keeping with the policy she has adopted toward Korea through many centuries, but especially during the last thirty-five years. The terrible indictment of intrigue, bad faith, and persecution which he gradually built up against the Tokyo Government in the course of his testimony before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is, he would claim, sufficient to prove his point. The simple fact of the matter is, of course, that Japan did not annex Korea, and is not governing Korea, for the benefit of the Koreans, but for the benefit of the Japanese. She does not see, and never has seen, anywhere on her horizon, a Korea for the Koreans, even within the bands of the Japanese Empire, but, instead, Chosen, a Japanese province.

Brazil's Independent Progress

NEW political, commercial, and diplomatic alignments among the countries of South America now appear, from a survey of conditions found there, to be almost inevitable. The entente cordiale formerly existing, expressed in what has since come to be regarded as the unnatural alliance of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, and known as the A. B. C. agreement, seems, since the recent great war, to be no longer seriously regarded by the nations immediately concerned. This is due, at least in very large part, apparently, to the new position assumed by Brazil, made possible, no doubt, by her early and active entrance into the war. Brazil, admittedly, has acquired new commercial and political prestige among the powers of the world, more especially in the United States, a fact said to be fully realized by and somewhat displeasing to both Argentina and Chile. Brazil, through this new relationship, and as a direct result of her pronounced pro-Ally stand, has greatly increased her cereal and meat industries, those upon which she now chiefly depends, independently of both the other members of the now almost-forgotten offensive and defensive commercial and political alliance. In addition, there has sprung up, as is well known by almost every one, a new and increasing friendship between the people of Brazil and those of the United States, which will no doubt make still less probable any renewed effort on the part of the A. B. C., collectively, to establish and maintain formidable trade barriers meant to exclude certain exports to or imports from the United States.

As a matter of fact, there has never been anything approaching unfriendliness between the three countries named and the United States. There has, in reality, been for many years more actual rivalry between Argentina and Brazil than between the countries of the South, as a whole, and the United States. There was no disposition in the United States, it may safely be asserted,

to regard the frankly declared A. B. C. alliance with disfavor or alarm, as was made evident by the invitation of the diplomatic representatives of those countries to participate in the attempt to settle the difference between the United States and Mexico. Argentina and Brazil have long been commercial and political rivals, and there are indications that this rivalry still exists, despite the fact that boundary disputes between them appear to have been settled. But the commercial rivalry, possibly because of natural conditions, but probably more because of Brazil's recently acquired world trade, seems likely to be increased. Brazil and Chile, lacking a too close propinquity, have maintained and enjoyed that mutual regard which distant neighbors frequently feel for each other. Having no common boundaries, there have been no boundary disputes. Argentina and Chile, seeming to see a somewhat formidable commercial rival in the Brazil of the present day, appear to have forgotten their own boundary differences, in which Brazil quite readily came to the aid of Chile. With this dispute at last settled, Chile, it is said, resumed more cordial relations with her former enemy than she cared to maintain with her friend in need.

Speculative forecast only can be made as to the new commercial and political alliances in South America which seem certain as a result of Brazil's new industrial independence. The A. B. C. alliance is probably disregarded, at least for the present. Conditions which once may have made it desirable, or seemingly necessary, for Brazil to seek such an understanding no longer exist. Assured avenues of trade and commerce have been opened to her, as perhaps they might have been opened to her before had she sought them, and for the present her eye is upon the world, not upon things formerly within her narrower vision. But Argentina may seek new alliances, it is said, with Paraguay and Uruguay, with which Nations she has common economic interests. Brazil, if she seeks a new alliance, may form it with Peru, which has long stood, in its relations to the United States and toward the world, in much the same position as Brazil herself. But Chile, apparently left to shift for herself, is not by any means idle. She is, at the present time, on the friendliest terms with both Ecuador and Colombia. Ecuador seems never to have entirely overcome her hostility to the United States. Colombia, aggrieved because of what she regards as the loss of Panama, now an independent power, awaits, with what patience she can command, the ratification of the treaty now being considered by the government in Washington. A commercial alliance among Chile, Colombia, and Ecuador would no doubt eventuate in the material betterment of all, and such a conclusion now seems probable.

After all, in times such as the present, friendly commercial and diplomatic alliances between the neighboring states of South America can have but one effect, broadly viewed. No matter what may be their avowed purpose, so far as import and export trade is concerned, the demands of the world, commercially and industrially, will be the final adjusting balance, and any alliance formed at this time, if it results in industrial development and increased production from resources now latent, will be looked upon with favor everywhere.

Bakers and the Bakers Company

IT MAY safely be ventured that few more ancient or honorable callings exist than that of a baker, for if the baker as a public servant did not make his appearance until comparatively late, the word comparatively is used advisedly. Pliny records that there were no public bakers in Rome until after the war with Perseus, but that would place the first baker about 200 years before the Christian era. So the baker of today comes of a long enough line, even if the Roman baker, which is very unlikely, should be hailed as the first baker. As to the baker's history, it has been curiously uniform in every country. The State might leave other trades alone, or might consent to legislation for their protection, but, from the earliest times, the baker appears to have been subject to rules and regulations, ostensibly designed to protect the consumer, but always curiously harassing to the baker himself in his calling.

The baker, in fact, especially throughout the Middle Ages, seems to have been regarded very much in the light of a necessary evil, as a man who was ever on the lookout to get the better of his customers, and for whose chastening all manner of restrictions were essential. "And that two loaves shall be made for one penny, and four loaves for one penny; and that no loaf shall be baked of bran. And that no baker shall sell before his own oven, but only in the market of his Lordship the King. And if anyone is found selling in his house, he shall be amerced in the sum of 40s. And that no one shall buy such bread, under pain of losing the loaf. And that each baker shall have his own seal, as well for brown bread as for white bread, that so it may be better known whose bread it is." So runs, in part, an article which treats "Of Bakers" in the famous Liber Albus of the City of London, compiled when Sir Richard Whittington was my Lord Mayor. There is much more of it, tying up the baker, hedging him in at every turn, and imposing upon him tremendous penalties in the event of transgression.

Bakers, however, everywhere continued and prospered in spite of all restrictions, and, in London, over six hundred years ago, fell into line with the other crafts of those days and formed themselves into a guild. Or, rather, they formed themselves into two guilds, for there were the White Bakers and the Brown Bakers, and it was not until the reign of Henry VIII that they were united. Even then, as one authority records, through trade jealousies or civic restrictions, the union was not complete. The White Bakers had their separate hall in Harp Lane, where Bakers Hall stands to this day, while their Brown brethren had a rendezvous in the basement of Founders Hall, Lothbury, which for many years continued to be called Brown Bakers Hall. As late as 1622, indeed, the Brown Bakers had a charter of their own, but a few years later the union between the two branches of the trade was definitely effected.

And so, for 200 years, the Bakers Company continued

to exercise authority over its members, searching for "defective bread," and generally superintending the trade. In 1822, however, came the Sale of Bread Act, which brought regulation of the trade, once again, directly under the State, and the Bakers Company withdrew into that honored retirement, today enjoyed by practically all the great London livery companies. In this retirement, relieved of the responsibilities of supervising their calling, they devote themselves mainly to "deeds of charity and benevolence."

Notes and Comments

THERE resumed his duties as constable in Cardiff, Wales, the other day, remarking as a matter of course that he considered any man who had been on the Cardiff police force ought to return because the taxpayers had been supporting his dependents in his absence, a man who epitomizes a fine type of patriotism. Constable Ritchings enlisted in the British Army in 1914, served for some time in the ranks, and then rose by promotion to second lieutenant, captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel. He was six times wounded, three times mentioned in dispatches, and won the decoration of chevalier of the Legion of Honor, the Croix de Guerre, and the Military Cross. Then, the war being over, he came home to Cardiff and resumed his place as constable. As the account says, "A fine picture of a modest and honorable gentleman!"

AN INTERESTING and apparently difficult problem is propounded by the suggestion that the teaching of music be legally standardized by the New York State Legislature. That the teaching of music, especially the teaching of singing, offers a wide field of opportunity for what in other businesses would be illegal dealing is well enough known to anybody familiar with the subject; but how to define the illegality in a statutory form is another matter. Music teachers, it is said, should be compelled to take an examination before being allowed to practice their calling; but here again those who know say that to compose such an examination would more than require the wisdom of Solomon. The only practical solution of the matter, says a prominent teacher of singing, whose statement sounds reasonable, is for those who would employ teachers to examine the individual teacher more carefully and really use their best judgment before engaging him.

LONDON is used to a cosmopolitan population, and has grown more than ever so during these years when uniforms have provided very definite geographical particulars. But surely never has there been so infinite a variety in her streets, from all the world over, as during the week-end which saw the celebration of peace. Perhaps, on the whole, soft blue uniforms were the most effective, though the khaki with red braid and crimson fez ran them close. Against the gray walls, topped by green branches of the old Duke of York's school at Chelsea, these soft and brilliant colors were extraordinarily picturesque, as were the figures of the women, in their long, sky-blue overalls, passing backward and forward, and, in the distance, a little white mushroom group of pointed tents where, supposedly, the guests were "chez eux" over the festivities.

A COURTEOUS and elegant defense against an infraction of the automobile rules of New York City was recently made by J. Alvarez Buenavista, secretary of the Peruvian Embassy. Summoned to appear in the Traffic Court, Mr. Buenavista wrote a letter in which "The Secretary of the Peruvian Embassy presents his compliments to His Worship, the Chief City Magistrate" and hopes "that his absence will not be construed as wanting in respect to the court," explaining further the unavoidable circumstances that took him from the city. Referring to the infraction of the rules, the polite letter-writer continued, "in the present instance, the police officer, Edward Collins, raised his hand so suddenly that the machine, which was already at the corner with required speed to effect a crossing, could not be brought to a standstill within the prescribed limits." "More than that," graciously ended the letter, "J. Alvarez de Buenavista takes advantage of this opportunity to tender the expression of his highest consideration." The judge dismissed the charge. One feels, in the circumstances, that he had no choice.

A SMALL item in the newspaper is sufficient for many a strangely interesting happening, as when a New York paper, the other day, recorded that a part of the jewels of Mayor Pedu Bost, of Thebes, had arrived in that city. Mayor Bost, who was also a chief priest, governed Thebes some 2600 years ago, and was very likely appointed, granting that the people of Thebes did not elect their mayors, by that very Amneris whom opera-goers know as the Queen in "Aida." Excavations in Luxor, then Thebes, have unearthed evidence that Amneris was the Queen of Upper Egypt when Pedu Bost was Mayor of that once flourishing city, and wore the jewels and robe which the excavators also uncovered. Now these personal effects go to the Egyptian collection in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where the less decorative mayors of modern American cities, visiting New York, may call and look at them.

MANY are the ways of advertising, but an unwise method, as it turned out, was discovered by the manager of a Kansas dry goods store who arranged for a motion picture to be secretly taken of a lady making a purchase, and then went on with his plan for attracting other customers by having the scene displayed on the screen of a local motion picture theater. Whether the lady saw it or interested friends told her is immaterial; she disliked the idea of appearing in public as an actress. What made the affair even less pleasant was the impression created that she had been paid to act as customer. So she sued the store, and the Supreme Court of Kansas handed down a verdict against the defendant on the ground that taking and using the motion picture was a violation of the plaintiff's right of privacy. The case establishes a good precedent, and supports the wholesome truth that there are persons who dislike publicity.